The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal---Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

At $2 00 per annum, in advance—
Or $2 50, if not paid within the year.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements $1 00 per square for 3 weeks
25 cents per square for each continuance.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXT."—*Washington.*

VOL. LIV. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1854. NO. 11.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, and Alias Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa., and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, *on Saturday the 14th day of January next*, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, the following property, to wit:

A Tract of Land,

situate in Freedom township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of James Cunningham, Andrew White, Wm. M'Kee, and others, containing 18 ACRES, more or less, on which are erected a two-story Log DWELLING-HOUSE, a frame Barn, and other Out-buildings; there is a well of water near the door, and a young Orchard on the premises. Seized and taken in execution as the property of *Isaac N. M'Clain.* Also,

A Tract of Land,

situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of George Group, David and Jesse Cook and others, containing 32 ACRES, more or less, about four acres of which are in good Meadow, about six acres in good thriving Timber, and the balance in a good state of cultivation. The improvements are a twostory rough-cast DWELLING-HOUSE, a log Stable, Blacksmith Shop, and other Outbuildings. There is a first-rate spring of water near the door, and a variety of fruit trees on the premises. Seized and taken in execution as the property of *David Deitamey* and *Robert Young.* Also,

ALL THE INTEREST OF FERDINAND RATH, IN

1. A Tract of Land,

situate partly in the township of Butler, and partly in Menallen township, Adams county, Pa., containing 25 ACRES, more or less, adjoining lands of Joseph Taylor, James Taylor and others, on which is erected a one and a half story Log Dwelling-house, and a Spring-house, with a spring of water near the door. There is an Orchard of Fruit trees on the premises.

No. 2. A Tract of Land,

situate in the townships of Butler and Menallen as aforesaid, containing 27 ACRES, more or less, adjoining lands of the heirs of George Taylor, Jas. Hoops, Jas. D. Taylor and others.

No. 3. A Lot of Ground,

situate in the township of Butler, in the county of Adams, containing 8 Acres and 91 Perches, more or less, adjoining lands of Henry Koser, John Peters and John Walter, on which are erected a one and a half story frame rough-cast House, a Stable, and other Out-buildings, a Spring-house, &c.— There is an Orchard of choice fruit on the premises. Seized and taken in execution as the property of *Ferdinand Rath.* Also,

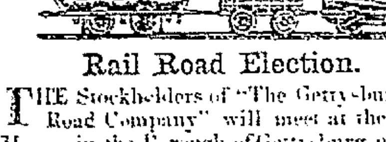
A Lot of Ground,

situate in Hamilton township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of George Jacobs, Jacob Baker, and others, containing 2 Acres and 75 Perches, more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the property of *Abraham Trimmer*, with notice to Benjamin Sheffer, terre-tenant.

☞Ten per cent. of the purchase money upon all sales by the Sheriff, must be paid over immediately after the property is struck down, and on failure to comply therewith, the property will be again put up for sale.

JOHN SCOTT, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 26, 1853. ts



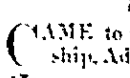
Rail Road Election.

THE Stockholders of "The Gettysburg Rail Road Company" will meet at the Court House, in the Borough of Gettysburg, on *Monday the 9th day of January next*, to chose by a majority of the votes present, a President and twelve Directors for the ensuing year. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock, A. M., to 4 o'clock, P. M., of said day.

JAMES G. REED, *Sec'y.*

Dec. 26. td

Stray Heifer.



CAME to the subscriber, in Franklin township, Adams county, about the 10th of September, a RED MUHLIE HEIFER, supposed to be a year and a half old, low in flesh, no marks. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

MARY M. BROUGH.

Dec. 19. 3t

In the Matter

of the intended application of Jacob Brams, for License to keep a Public House in the Borough of Gettysburg, in the County of Adams—being an old stand.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of the Borough of Gettysburg, in said County of Adams, being well acquainted with Jacob Bramer, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Benjamin Schriver, John Myers, David Study, John C. Boyer, Jacob Schwartz, sen., J. Winebrenner, G. Norbeck, Edward Menchey, W. Wisotzkey, Peter Frey, Eli H. Bentley, George Heck. [Dec. 19.

NOTICE.

Estate of Andrew Smith, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of ANDREW SMITH late of Mountpleasant township, Adams county, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same; and those who have claims, are desired to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

PETER K. SMITH, *Ex'r.*

Nov. 28. 6t

Piano for Sale.

I OFFER for sale, a good second-hand German PIANO, having a compass of six Octaves. For particulars, inquire at my residence in Huntington township, Adams county.

JOHN H. MARSDEN.

Nov. 21. 4t

THE CARRIER'S ADDRESS

TO THE PATRONS OF

"The Adams Sentinel,"

January 1st, 1854.

Another year from Time's revolving wheel,
Has been unwound, inscribed with woe and weal,
As suited Him whose wisdom guides the pen
That writes the fate of nations and of men
And while the next great coil unrolled remains,
And what its opening surface will unfold,
Is yet a mystery, the Carrier claims
A moment, Patron, for his tale oft told—
What he has seen and heard while the young year grew old.

And first in Gettysburg I've seen and heard
Much that has pleased me—much that has displeased;
Some things at which my breast with rapture stirred,
And some at which I looked and—merely sneezed!
I saw men quarrel and fight—sober and drunk,
Saw men who tried to *swim*, but quickly sunk,
Heard ladies "puff" themselves, and heard them scold.
Saw many young flirtations—some 't were old!
And students promenade oftener than should be told!

I saw each morning, as I sallied out,
A grim old pile of brick and mortar stand,
Of revolution age, when "face about"
Rung in the ear as Court-houses were plann'd.
It sports a spire and bell, arrow and clock—
Tells whence the wind blows, and when beaux must leave—
Provided neither clock nor beaux deceive.
For both are oftener false in what they tell
Than true, and women seldom either one believe.

Thus has this relic of an age gone by—
Yclept a Hall of Justice—braved the storms
Of years unnumbered, and doth still defy
The spirit of the age, in all its forms:
The people's will, the clamors of the crowd,
The press, the pulpit, all protest in vain:—
There stands the temple, venerable and proud,
And there 'twill ever stand, till wind and rain
Cause its majestic walls to crumble grain by grain!

But signs propitious I have seen of late,
Which do "a day of better things" portend:
The Rail-Road has become a thing of fate—
The streets begin at last "their ways to mend;"
And Agriculture, 'neath the fostering care
Of social effort, soon may boast a Fair:
While enterprise, by noblest feelings led,
Mindful of man's last narrow earth-bound bed,
Prepares a resting place for loved ones dead.

But not to Gettysburg alone
Have I confined my eye;
Our State and Nation both have known
Events that must not lie
Forgotten in the old year's urn,
While I the leaves of memory turn.

Our Commonwealth, old, true and tried,
Still lifts aloft her head,
And marches on in conscious pride,
With firm and steady tread.
And though the Locos are in power
They're closely watched from hour to hour,
And if they don't look out,
The storms of vengeance quick will lower,
And blow—*their hats about!*

The election—it was just so so—
Men voted as they pleased,
And always will, tho' oft, you know,
They're pretty tightly squeezed
'Twixt politicians, lies and rum,
Which *almost* prove too hard for *some!*

Some time last March a great event
Took place one snowy day,
To see which many people went,
And many staid away—
A hero who had lately won
A victory, put his chaplet on—
And FRANK was crowned at Washington!

A pretty speech that day he made,
And many friends he gained,
And some who had opposed him, said
Their zeal was only *feigned*,
And swore hereafter to be true
To FRANK whatever he might do,—
Provided, first of all, he'd give
To them the wherewithal to live,
And battle while he reigned.

And FRANK was happy as a lark,
Nor dreamed that clouds would rise
So soon to make his prospects dark,
And shade his sunny skies.
The nation, too, felt satisfied,
And seemed to take an honest pride
In old New Hampshire's manly son,
And e'en the Whigs looked kindly on!

But changes have come o'er the dream.—
BRONSON first flew the track,
And GUTHRIE's bridle did not seem
To bring the stray one back,
And soon New York, with thundering crash,
Like pampered steed beneath the lash,
Broke from the traces and did smash
Shafts, gears and hames at one bold dash,
And now upset the vehicle!

And other storms are gathering o'er
FRANK's thorny public path,
And in the distant, sullen roar
Is heard the coming wrath:
And pen nor pencil ne'er could paint
The sad results, if FRANK should faint!

Yet midst the worse the ship of State
Would gloriously move on,
Still bearing on her precious freight—
The ark of freedom—man's last hope,
When icy tyranny breaks up
Before Truth's rising sun!
And tho' ten thousand factions rise,
All merge in one 'neath danger's skies,
And vie in noble strife to save
The vessel from Disunion's wave.

And now, kind Patron, ere I go
One favor I must ask,—
To carry *papers* is, you know,
A very pretty task:
But prettier far the task would be,
It being holiday, you see,
*To carry some—spending-money!**

CARRIER.

* At this point the inspiring thought of bright dimes and quarters, so overcame the Carrier, that he sank down exhausted—his machine broke in making the last line, and all was over! REPORTER.

Printing of every description,
Neatly & expeditiously executed at this office.

Choice Poetry.

KIND WORDS.

Kind words, oh! they can ne'er offend,
And yet, although they cost us nought,
They purchase many a truthful friend
That hoarded wealth could ne'er have bought.
The darkened brow, where cold frowns dwell
'Mid bitter hatred's angry wiles,
Kind words will soon those frowns dispel,
And win the sternest lips to smiles.

Kind words should ever greet the poor,
For they may heal some inward pain,
And, oh! perchance the outcast lure
Back to a virtuous path again.
Could we behold each tempting snare
That marks the wretched culprit's fall,
We should our cruel judgments spare,
And words of kindness speak to all.

Kind words, in memory's silent cave
Are treasured as a sacred prize,
When he who breathed them—in the grave
At peace—in dreamless slumber lies
The widowed mother oft they cheer,
And soothe the weeping orphan's grief:
They gently chase each burning tear,
And give the burning heart relief.

Kind words, are music of the heart,
When whisper'd low, in love's sweet tone;
To others' hearts they bliss impart,
And truly happy make our own:
As dews refresh the drooping flower,
As sunshine gilds the singing birds,
So we are cheer'd in sorrow's hour,
By sunny smiles and kindly words.

Kind words, oh! let them freely flow,
Our race on earth is drawing near,
And soon—too soon, that voice of woe
May bid us cease to linger here.
This life is brief—and all must die—
We are but mortal, frail and weak:
But while we're spared, oh! let us try
Ever some kindly words to speak.

GIVE ME A LOVING HEART.

Give me a loving heart:
'Tis better far than fame:
Which is at best a fleeting thing,
The breathing of a name.
For laurels gather'd fresh and green
Where flowers in beauty bloom,
When bound around a mortal brow
Soon wither in the tomb.

Give me a loving heart!
More precious far than gold:
Or all the wealth that India boasts,
Yea! India's wealth twice told.
For what are gold and radiant pearls,
Or kingly diadems,
Compared with one true, loving heart,
That purest of earth's gems.

Give me a loving heart,
To cheer me on my way
Through the dark world of sin and pain,
To one of endless day.
For naught can calm the troubled breast,
Or holier balm impart
To the life-weary pilgrim here,
Than one true, loving heart.

Miscellaneous.

Scatter Blessings.

I don't know of anything that makes a body feel so good as to scatter blessings.—Good temper, good luck, a good wife, rosy children, are all well springs of pleasure, and they'll make almost any man want to live long in the land, but this scattering kindnesses and mercies with a generous hand—oh! it's the most splendid thing ever heard of to make a man completely comfortable—to give him songs in the night, and an ocean of delight by day.

If there is anybody living who thinks his match for misery can't be found, I wish he would come right here to me, and I'll put him on the right track for comfort. This whining, this being unhappy, how it makes a man feel and what a shame it is to him. A very unhappy man told me he was so miserable that he didn't care for anybody. I told him that he *didn't* care for anybody, and that made him miserable. He didn't like it much that I wouldn't let the horse stay behind the cart just as he put him, but wasn't I right? I don't know a great deal, and I never expect to, but my restless, wandering eye has at last discovered the lurking-place of pleasure. I know the secret of happiness, yes I do. Scatter blessings—run with your bucket, and help to fill the ocean of happiness.

Don't be frightened because you are not quite so big as everybody else—because you are not quite as showy as Goliath of Gath. Run straight along with your bucket, and pour into the ocean of human happiness.—Don't tremble on the road for fear you'll meet some mighty man, who'll ask about "those few sheep you left in the wilderness." Go ahead with your bucket—get through your business, and you'll go home with a light heart, and your face won't look so like Old Hundred as it did before. You won't have to say, that you live in a bright little world of delight, but that your face is so elongated by your discomforts, that no yard stick can measure it.

Oh! scatter blessings—it's holy—it's sublime to do it. Scatter blessings, and comforting angels will be your guard—you'll not be in trouble like other men, or plagued like other men, and a joy "that passeth understanding will fill your heart."—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

☞"Millions of money for an inch of time," cried Elizabeth, the gifted, but ambitious Queen of England, upon her dying bed. Unhappy woman! reclining upon a royal couch, with ten thousand dresses in her wardrobe—a kingdom on which the sun never sets, at her feet—are all now valueless, and she shrieks in vain for a single inch of time. She had enjoyed threescore and ten years. Like too many of us, she had so devoted them to wealth, to pleasure, to pride and ambition, that her whole preparation for eternity was crowded into her final moments; and hence she who had wasted more than half a century, would barter millions for an inch of time.

There is more fatigue in laziness than in labor.

Dad's Experiment on Billy.

Less than a hundred miles from Syracuse lives an old farmer, whose given name is Zury—a hard working, honest old Englishman, owning a good farm of over a hundred acres, and two faithful boys, who had been brought up to wield the "agricultural implement,"—from one of these I have my story.

Old Zury had an old goat on his farm, who is not one of the most peacefully disposed creatures in the world, and on this account the boys took no little delight in putting his lordship on his taps, once in a while by way of amusement. For a long time the old man had noticed that when Billy came home at night he was completely covered with mud and water, and old Zury could not imagine how he should become so; so he determined, if possible, that he would find out the cause of poor Billy's misfortune.

One day he left the boys—to pick up the rakes, &c., after a hard day's work of haymaking—and walked to the ridge, where Billy generally kept himself. It was about time for the goat to go to the house, but there he lay, quiet and dry; so old Zury seated himself behind a stump, determined to watch his movements, for that night at any rate. He had not been there more than fifteen minutes, when who should he see coming along the ridge but the two boys. His first impulse was to tell them to keep back, but upon second thought, he said nothing.

"Take my load, Hank," said Dick, "it's my turn to take the feller to-night."

Hank took Dick's load from his back, and Dick going down the hill a little ways soon showed himself within a few yards of where the goat was lying.

Billy had already caught a glimpse of the boys and was soon on his feet. Hank laid flat on the ground, and Dick, on the edge of the ridge, now presented a *full front*, which did not seem exactly to please his goatship, for he only pointed to him, and down went Dick to aggravate Billy to a still more desperate lunge; again the signal rose, and Billy jumped out; just as he got within a few feet, Dick lowered himself about two pegs, and Mr. Goat lowered himself about fifteen feet into a ditch of marsh and water. Hank had caught sight of a small corner of the old man's hat above the stump, and sloped for the bars, while Dick was not a little surprised at the sudden transformation of the old stump into a human being, and, that too, the old man, at fifteen paces, who, by the way, was not one of the most forbearing persons in the world; and as he looked around on the ground, Dick thinking that a club or a stone might possibly be the object of his search, started on a keen run for the barn. The old man made up his mind that the mystery was solved. That night Dick and Hank didn't come home to supper.

I thought I should not be able to hold myself together, as Hank related the surprise of old Zury and his son, as they stood face to face.

"But hold on," said he, "I haven't told you the best of it yet. About two weeks from that time, one day I and Dick had been working all day, and we made up our minds that we should fine old dad bucked, for he hadn't been in the field at all that afternoon, and he always kept a good barrel of ale in the cellar; but when we had started who should we see but the old man edging around the ridge, so Dick and I went over that way. There was old dad, and there was the goat.

We laid flat on the ground, anxious to know what the old man was going to do, when what was our surprise to see him take the position Dick had taken a couple of weeks before.

We said nothing for we hadn't seen any of that kind of sport for a long time. The old man presented rather a formidable appearance, but Billy, nothing daunted, pointed for the mark; the old man lowered, but a little too late, for the goat took him "plump." We heard something strike in the mud, and it wasn't Billy, for he stood looking down over the ridge. I and Dick pulled for the barn, and a few minutes after we saw the old man paddling for the house, covered with mud from head to foot.

That night the old man dressed up in his best clothes. I ventured to ask him if he was going over to see the deacon.

"See the deacon, no! Can't a man put on good clothes without going to see the Deacon?"

"Yes," said Dick, leaning out of the door, "can't a man go and see the goat without tumbling into the mud?"

Dick was gone, and the old dad looking at me, and then very significantly at a heavy wooden bootjack, I stepped out of the back door.—*Spirit of the Times.*

Thinking Aloud.

The course of true love never does run smooth. A young gentleman of our acquaintance lately found it so; and, as he thought, to punish the hesitating fair one, rushed off and married another. He was a spendidly handsome fellow. The subject being talked of at some party, one of the company said, "Was it not very sudden? I did not know that he was even acquainted with her." "He was a foolish fellow, and being angry with Miss Smith, determined to marry the first girl he met in his pique!" A young lady who was present, innocently exclaimed: "Oh, dear me, I wish he'd met me in his pique!" We never heard of a better specimen of thinking aloud.

☞Let some of our young men who occasionally indulge in a "spree," and at times make night hideous, remember that these are but the beginnings of a course of life which makes a wreck of the future.

Superstition of Sailors.

Some months since, a worthy Connecticut clergyman having been abroad, took passage home in the brig ——, of New York.

The voyage was an exceedingly rough one—it was nothing but storm after storm—and the sailors knowing that there was a clergyman on board, declared that he, the old parson, was the cause of them all.

One night during a hurricane, as the good man lay in his berth, he overheard the chief mate say to the captain: "The men work well, but they swear the tempest is raised because that old parson is on board." "Well," replied the captain with a tremendous oath, "I begin to believe it myself. I wish the old fellow was at the bottom of the sea." Whereat the heart of the old man began to sink within him. He knew not what to do—he rolled on this side, then on that. At last a sudden idea struck him and he arose from his berth, and said:

"I will even do as Jonah did—I will go on deck and tell these misguided men that they may throw me into the sea, if by so doing they believe that their lives and their owner's property can be saved. But," he added with a sigh, "I fear me, that there can be no whales hereabouts.'

The good parson dressed himself and made his way as best he could to the deck. The wind howled, the rain fell in torrents, the sea ran mountains high, and a wave breaking upon the deck, the spray flew over the parson, and well nigh choked him.

The old man stood a moment in suspense. After a moment, he turned and carefully crept down the back stairway, saying to himself, "I believe I had better take a pleasant night for it."

Juvenile Invention.

A little boy had dropped his drumstick into a well. In vain he entreated papa and mamma, the gardener, and the servants to go down into the well to recover the drumstick. In this distress a brilliant expedient occurred to Master Francis. He secretly carried off all the plate from the sideboard, and threw it down the well.—Great was the consternation when the plate was missed, and an active search was commenced. In the confusion Master Frank runs in out of breath with the news that he had found the plate.

"Where, where?" was the cry.

"Down the well," replied the urchin.—"I can see it quite plain shining at the bottom, spoons, ladles, and all."

The family hurried to the well, at the bottom of which, sure enough, the plate was visible. A ladder was got, a servant descended, and the plate was brought up.—Just before the last article was fished up, Master Francis silently whispered to the servant at the bottom—

"As you are down there, John, I will thank you to bring my drumstick along with the soup ladle."

☞During the revolutionary war, when drafts were made from the militia to recruit the continental army, a certain captain gave liberty to the men drafted from his company to make their objection, if they had any, against going into service. Accordingly, one of them, who had an impediment in his speech, came forward and made his bow.

"What is your objection?" said the captain.

"I ca-ca-can't go," answered the man; "I st-st-stutter."

"Stutter!" said the captain; "you don't go there to talk, but to fight."

"Ay; but they'll put me on g-g-guard; and a man may go ha-ha-half a mile before I can say wh-wh-who goes there."

"O! that's no objection; for they'll place another sentry with you. He can challenge, and you can fire."

"B-b-but I may be taken and run through the gu-gu-gu-guts, before I can cry qu-ququarter."

This last plea prevailed; and the captain, laughing heartily, dismissed him.

Going Bail.

Lawyers frequently subject persons who offer themselves for bail to unnecessary badgering. A case of this kind occurred in Superior Court Chambers, New York, not long ago. Old Mr. Jacob Abrams, a man worth a quarter of million of money, offered himself bail for a Jew fur-dealer, who had been arrested under the Stillwell act. The amount of bail required was $4500.

Counsel:—"What does your property consist of, Mr. Abrams?"

Abrams:—"Sir, I am willing to swear that I am worth more than $1500 over and above all. I think his honor, the Judge, will tell you that that is sufficient, without going into particulars."

Counsel:—"No sir, it is not sufficient. We have a right to know what this property is."

Abrams:—"Very well, sir, I've got *your own bond and mortgage on the house you live in*, for $8,000, and I consider it worth full the amount of the bail."

[Much laughter, in which the Counsel joined.]

Counsel:—"We do not wish to ask any more questions, Mr. Abrams. [To the Judge.] We are satisfied with the bail, your honor."

This is a true incident. Mr. Abrams had just taken the bond and mortgage from an insurance company who wanted the cash for it.

☞When you hear a man insisting upon points of etiquette and fashion; wondering, for instance, how people can eat with steel forks and survive it, or what charms existence has for those who dine at three, without soup and fish, be sure that that individual is a snob.

☞One hour gained in rising early is worth one month in a year.

A Hindoo Caviller Silenced.

As Mr. Thomas was one day addressing a crowd of Hindoos, on the banks of the Ganges, he was accosted by a brahmin as follows—

"Sir, don't you say that the devil tempts men to sin?"

"Yes," answered the missionary.

"Then," said the brahmin, "certainly, the fault is the devil's; the devil, therefore, and not man, ought to suffer the punishment."

Just then observing a boat descending the river, Mr. Thomas directed his attention to it, and said—

"Brahmin, do you see yonder boat?"

"Yes."

"Suppose I were to send some of my friends to destroy every person on board, and bring me all that is valuable in the boat, who ought to suffer punishment? I, for instructing them, or they for doing the wicked act?"

"Why," answered the brahmin, "you ought all to be put to death together."

"Ay," replied Mr. Thomas, "if you and the devil sin together, you and the devil will be punished together."

Corpulence a Crime.

Mr. Bruce, in his Classic Portraits, speaks of the dangers of becoming too fat in Sparta: "The ancient Spartan paid as much attention to the rearing of men as the cattle-breeders in modern England do to the breeding of cattle. They took charge of the firmness and looseness of men's flesh, and regulated the degree of fatness to which it was lawful, in a free state, for any citizen to extend his body. Those who dared to grow too fat or too soft for military exercise and the service of Sparta, were soundly whipped. In one particular instance, that of Nauclis, the son of Polybus, the offender was brought before the Ephori and a meeting of the whole people of Sparta, at which his unlawful fatness was publicly exposed, and he was threatened with perpetual banishment if he did not bring his body within the regular Spartan compass and give up his culpable mode of living, which was declared to be more worthy of an Ionian than a son of Lacedemon."

Measuring Corn in the Crib.

As the season is approaching when our farmers will be shelling their corn for market, perhaps a rule for ascertaining the quantity they may have, in an easy and expeditious manner, may be of service to them.

After leveling the corn, multiply the length and breadth of the house together, and the product by the depth, which will be the cubic feet of corn; then divide the last product by 12, and the quotient will be the number of barrels of shelled corn contained in the house or crib. If there be a remainder after the division, it will be so many twelfths of a barrel of shelled corn over.

As an example of this rule, a crib 12 ft. long, 11 feet wide, and 6 feet deep, contains 792 cubic feet. The amount divided by 12 will give 66, as the number of barrels of shelled corn, or 330 bushels, as we see the writer allows 5 bushels to the barrel. We give this rule for what it is worth, and our readers can test it for themselves.

More Wit than Money.—A boy about six years of age entered a shop in Dundee, a few days ago, and asked for a pound of canary seed. As he had no money to pay for it, the shopkeeper, (to whom the boy was well known,) wishing to ascertain whether he had been sent by his parents or by any other party, asked: "Is that seed for your mither, my mannie?" "No," said the boy, "it's for the bird."

☞An Irish officer, upon seeing a beautiful picture stretched upon a wall in America, exclaimed, "It is a fine painting, but it was never done in America." "Oh, sir," said his friend, "don't you see it is on a solid wall, and therefore must have been done in this country." "Ah," replied he, "I see that plain enough, but I only meant that the man who did it was never in America."

For the Curious.—The Berkshire Eagle states that as one of the citizens of Pittsfield, Mass., was cutting down a large buttonwood tree a short time since, he found embedded in it a quantity of human hair and pieces of finger nails enveloped in paper, on which was an illegible inscription. They must have been placed there half a century ago. There was, in days of yore, a superstition, that if a person suffering from a tooth ache, cut his hair and nails on a Friday, enveloped them in a paper marked with the date and birth of the sufferer, placed them in a hole in a tree, and plugged up the hole tightly, the pain would not occur so long as the tree lived. This was probably the origin of the above mentioned deposit.

☞Some of the papers are wondering what gives the public such a morbid taste for exhibitions of monstrous people, such as the woman who weighs 700 pounds and is so fat that her shadow makes a grease spot every time the sun shines on her; and the bearded lady, and the poor sick man who lies constantly in a lethargic sleep, etc. This morbid curiosity is "natur." Every one has read, or ought to have read, of the overture made by a ragged urchin in consideration of some refreshment which he ardently desired. "Bill," said he, "if you'll give me a bite of that ere apple, I'll show you my *sore toe*."

Indicted.—The grand jury of Union county, Pa., it is said, has indicted Israel Gutelius, for being concerned in the attempt to bribe George Heinbach, late Commissioner of that county, to sign the bonds of $20,000 to the Susquehanna railroad company.

Encourage Home.

The disposition can not be too much rebuked, let it exist in any town it may, to send to distant parts for products which could be equally well furnished by the mechanics of their own town.

This will apply to nations as well as to towns.

No one thing can be more positively injurious to the real interest of any town to go over the heads of its mechanics, and buy elsewhere. It takes out of the place money, which justly belongs at home. It discourages and drives away honest and enterprising mechanics. It prevents them from advancing in prosperity, so as to add to the success of their town.

Wherever you see poor mechanics you are very sure to see a poor town. The prosperity of both are identified.

We regret to believe that there are persons who think that no article can be good for anything unless it be an imported one. Such are pests to the town in which they live. They do what they can to retard its progress, and discourage its citizens.—Every real friend to the place in which he lives should do all he can to encourage its mechanics, and he who has a right conception of the duties of a good neighbor and a true American citizen will ever take pleasure in doing so, and not run after everything that is foreign, from the foolish idea that by doing so it renders him a man of the ton, by such an act of deep injustice to his fellow-citizens.

A Reckless Young Man.

Edgar Ney, grandson of Marshal Ney, aid-de-camp and first huntsman of the Emperor of France, is in prison for debt. Immediately on his accession to the high offices to which his Majesty appointed him he commenced a career of extravagance which very soon brought the sheriffs down upon him, and, as he could not pay, he was in immediate danger of prison. The Emperor released him from his awkward predicament. In a few months he was again in a similar position, and his family was obliged to extricate him, though the sums requiring liquidation were really enormous. The foolish fellow put his neck a third time into the noose, and as his friends and his sovereign refused to interfere any further, he is now, and has been, for some weeks, at the Debtor's Prison, at Clichy.

☞A remark was once truthfully made by Ralph Waldo Emerson, that the girl at the spinning frame tied a broken thread so carelessly, that when the fabric was woven and dressed it was imperfect, and the master traced it back to the girl who carelessly caused it, and she was made to pay the damage. So it will be with us, if we do not exert a good influence on society there will be a damaged woof, a faulty thread, and the Great Master will trace the fault to its source.

☞Making bread too white may sound like an odd phrase to the reader, yet we see by a late foreign letter that Messrs. Mounen & Chearuel, two French chemists, who have superintended the provision of bread for the hospitals, and subjected all kinds to experiments, have submitted to the Academy of Sciences at Paris a memoir, in which they condemn the practice, remarking that when too white it is a condiment and not aliment. The exclusion of bran is a loss of nourishment to the consumer.

☞If Congress will do its duty wisely, there can be no doubt but that the President will perform his.—*Washington Union.* But wouldn't it be well if we had a President who would perform his duty wisely whether Congress did its duty or not?—*Louisville Journal.*

☞"Wonderful things are done now-a-days," said Mr. Timmins, "the doctor has given Flack's boy a new lip from his cheek." "Ah," said his lady, "many's the time I have had a pair taken from mine and no very painful operation either."

Large Railroad Contract.—It is stated that Mr. Washington McLean, of Cincinnati, and several other gentlemen, under the firm of Washington McLean & Co., have contracted to build a railway from Fort Wayne, via Lacon, to Council Bluffs. The distance is some five hundred miles, and the contracts amount to between sixteen and eighteen millions of dollars.

Cincinnati Wine.—One of the editors of the Albany Journal writes that he has recently been into the cellar of Mr. Longworth at Cincinnati, where he found 150,000 bottles, several hundred boxes, and 200,000 gallons of unbottled wine. His champagne and still wines find a ready sale, the former at $12 per dozen. During the last summer, in consequence of the unskillfulness of a man in charge of one of the cellars, Mr. L. lost 40,000 bottles of champagne.

Melancholy Affliction.—The three sons of the Rev. Mr. Landsay, of Cornwall, Canada West, aged 12, 14, and 15, broke through the ice while attempting to cross the canal at that place a few days ago. The oldest could have saved himself; but in the attempt to save his brothers he sank with them.

Dense Fogs in Europe.—So dense were the fogs in England, the Continent, and at sea during the first week of December, that many collisions occurred among vessels, fourteen being wrecked, with considerable loss of life.

A Fortune.—An English widow lady, residing at Plainfield, N. Y., and who has been in indigent circumstances, last week received intelligence from England that a deceased relative has left her property and valuables worth $1,000,000.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Almanac for 1854.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JAN'Y.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
FEB'Y				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28				
MARCH				1	2	3	4
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	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
APRIL							1
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	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
MAY		1	2	3	4	5	6
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	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
JUNE					1	2	3
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	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
JULY							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
AUGUST			1	2	3	4	5
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	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
SEPT.						1	2
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	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
OCT.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
NOV.				1	2	3	4
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	26	27	28	29	30		
DEC.						1	2
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	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						

AN ORDINANCE

To prevent Firing Guns and Fire-Works.

BE it enacted by the Town Council of the Borough of Gettysburg, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same:—That if any person or persons, from and after the publication of this Ordinance, shall fire any Gun, Pistol, or other Fire-arm: or shall cast, throw, or fire, any Squib, Rocket, Torpedo, Cracker, or other Fire-work, in or upon any public street or alley in said Borough, or within fifty yards of the same, or in any garden, lot, or other inclosure adjoining or pertaining to any Dwelling-house within said Borough; or shall sell, utter, or expose, or offer for sale, any Squibs, Rockets, Torpedos, Crackers, or other Fire-works within said Borough—without a special license from the Town Council for that purpose first being had: he, she, or they so offending, shall, upon conviction thereof before the Burgess, forfeit and pay the sum of Five Dollars, with costs of prosecution; or in default thereof, shall be imprisoned for any time not exceeding the term of forty-eight hours.

Adopted December 6th, 1853.

ROBERT G. HARPER, *Burgess.*

Attest—R. G. McCREARY, *Clerk.*

[Dec. 12.] 3t

NOTICE.

Estate of John Altland, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of JOHN ALTLAND, late of Butler township, Adams county, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Franklin township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate, to call with him and settle the same; and those who have claims, are desired to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

HENRY WISLER, Adm'r.

Nov. 7. 6t

NOTICE.

Estate of James McBarron, deceased.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of JAMES McBARRON, late of Oxford township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Mountpleasant township, he hereby gives notice to persons indebted to said estate, to call and settle the same; and those who have claims, are desired to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

HENRY REILY, Ex'r.

Nov. 7. 6t

NOTICE.

Estate of David Munshower, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of DAVID MUNSHOWER, late of Cumberland township, Adams county, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Freedom township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate, to call with him and settle the same; and those who have claims are desired to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

ABRAHAM WAYBRIGHT, Adm'r.

Nov. 7. 6t

MEN'S DRESS GOODS.—Every variety of color and quality, of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets and Overcoatings: all of which will be sold as low as any other Store in town.—Call and see them at KURTZ'S Cheap Corner.

BONNETS, Ribbons, and Parasols, a fine assortment, and very cheap, at
April 25. MIDDLECOFF'S.

FASHIONABLE CRAVATS.—*Samson* has just received the largest assortment of beautiful CRAVATS, of the latest style—which he will sell cheaper than any other establishment in town. [Dec. 5.]

METHODIST HYMN BOOKS, bound in the best Turkey Morocco binding, Imitation of Turkey, Sheep, &c. for sale at the lowest cash rates at the cheap Bookstore of
June 6. KELLER KURTZ.

DRAW NEAR—COME AND SEE!

J. L. SCHICK would inform the Ladies that he now offers the largest and most splendid assortment of BONNETS, Bonnet Silks and [illegible], Ribbons, Flowers, & Hair [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and see them—no trouble to show Goods.
Oct. 3. tf

ANOTHER CHANGE!

DAILY LINE

BETWEEN

Emmitsburg, Gettysburg, York, Baltimore, and Harrisburg.

THE undersigned are now running a Daily Line of comfortable *four-horse* Coaches between Gettysburg and Hanover, and Gettysburg and Emmitsburg, and have made arrangements with the Railroad Companies, running from Hanover to BALTIMORE, YORK and HARRISBURG, by which they are enabled to furnish THROUGH TICKETS from Gettysburg to these places at the following reduced rates:

From Gettysburg to Baltimore,	$2 25
" " York,	1 50
" " Harrisburg,	1 75

☞Round Tickets from Gettysburg to York and return, will be given for $2 50.

Also, Through Tickets from Emmitsburg to the above places, via Gettysburg and Hanover, at the following rates:

From Emmitsburg to Baltimore,	$3 00
" " York,	2 25
" " Harrisburg,	1 75

☞The above arrangement furnishes the most convenient, comfortable, and economical route to passengers, who thereby reach York and Harrisburg by noon, and arrive at Baltimore at an early hour.

☞An arrangement is also effected, by which all detention at the Junction will be avoided, and passengers from Philadelphia and Harrisburg will arrive at Gettysburg or Emmitsburg on the same evening, by this line.

☞Tickets can be had by application at the Eagle Hotel, Gettysburg; at Agnew's Hotel, Emmitsburg; and at the Railroad Offices in Baltimore, York and Harrisburg.

TATE & CO.

June 27. 6m

STILL LOWER!

REDUCTION OF FARE, & INCREASE OF SPEED!

FROM GETTYSBURG TO HARRISBURG, $1,50,

On and after Monday, April 11, 1853

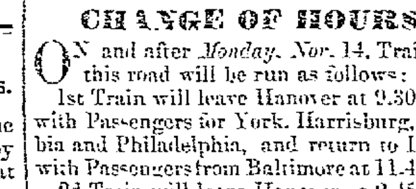
STAGE will leave MCCLELLAN'S Hotel, Gettysburg, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 o'clock, A. M., and arrive at Harrisburg at 1 o'clock, P. M., in time to connect with the Cars going East and West, also with the Millersburg Stage.

Stage will leave Harrisburg on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock, A. M.—Arrive at Gettysburg at 2, P. M.

WM. COLDER, Jr.

April 11. 6m

HANOVER BRANCH RAILROAD.



CHANGE OF HOURS!

ON and after *Monday, Nov.* 14, Trains over this road will be run as follows:

1st Train will leave Hanover at 9.30 A. M., with Passengers for York, Harrisburg, Columbia and Philadelphia, and return to Hanover with Passengers from Baltimore at 11.45, A. M.

2d Train will leave Hanover at 2.45, P. M., with Passengers for Baltimore, arriving there at 6.45: and return immediately with Passengers from York, &c., at 5, P. M.

3d Train will leave Hanover at 5.15, P. M., with Passengers for York; and return with Passengers from Baltimore at 7.45, P. M.

Round Trip Tickets between Hanover and Baltimore, (good for 48 hours,) will be issued at $2—a reduction of one-third from the regular fare.

The Monday morning extra train will leave for Baltimore at 5.45.

EDWARD E. YOUNG, *Agent.*

Hanover, Nov. 14. tf

To the Public.

THE Subscriber desires to call the attention of the Citizens of Adams County, to his extensive stock of *Books, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Jewelry, Porte Monnaies, Perfumery, Brushes, Combs, &c.—also, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps,* which for variety and cheapness, he defies all competition in this or any of the neighboring Counties. ☞Call and see, at the South East Corner of Centre Square.

June 6.] KELLER KURTZ.

WINTER BONNETS for the Ladies, and Hoods and Woolen Hats for Children, a new article, cheap, at KURTZ'S.

LUTHERAN HYMN BOOKS.—A very large assortment of Lutheran Hymn Books, bound in every style of binding, just received at the cheap Bookstore of
June 6. KELLER KURTZ.

Exhibition—Admittance Free.

MARCUS SAMSON'S Clothing Emporium embraces the largest and best assortment of Frock and Dress Coats of every variety of color, quality and style, which have ever been offered to the public. Call and see, even if you do not wish to buy.

LADIES are invited to call and see the finest article of DRESS SHOE that has ever been in this market.
April 25. W. W. PAXTON.

LOOKING GLASSES, of all sizes and prices, for sale at SCHICK'S

TELL your Friends, that MARCUS SAMSON has just received and opened a choice lot of Black, Blue, and Green Cloth Frock and Dress Coats—Cassimeres, Cashmeres, Tweeds, Linens, Cottons, &c.—and will dispose of them at the lowest living rates.

Domestics.

GINGHAM, Muslins, Wool and Cotton Flannels, Calicoes of all colors and prices, always to be had at the Cheap Store of
S. FAHNESTOCK & SONS.

BLANKETS.—A large lot of Bed Blankets at different prices, with a very large assortment of Horse Blankets, at the Cheap Corner of KURTZ'S.

CLOTHS, Black, Blue and Fancy Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Overcoatings, Kentucky Jeans, Cords, a new style French [illegible] Satin, Silk, Velvet and Fancy Vestings, are offered very cheap at
S. FAHNESTOCK & SONS.
Oct. 10. *Sign of the Red Front.*

RAIL ROAD MEETING daily at Kurtz' Cheap Corner, (Sundays excepted) from 5 o'clock, A. M., to 7 o'clock, P. M.—[illegible] and buying Goods just arrived from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Hanover Rail R[illegible] Call soon—sooner, [illegible] Remember A. B. KURTZ'S Cheap Corner.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS!

I have just received a large lot of TRUNKS, which I am selling off at regard to cost, to make room for others.
Oct. 3. ABRAHAM ARNOLD.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.—"Call at Kurtz' for [illegible] Alpacas, [illegible] [illegible] information call at [illegible]

TO THE LADIES OF GETTYSBURG AND VICINITY.

NEW GOODS.

GEORGE ARNOLD

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening the greatest variety of

Ladies' Dress & Fancy Goods,

ever offered to the public in this place—among which are

Highland Plaids, Paris Delanes, Debage, Poplins, M. Delanes, Persian Cloth, Coburg Cloth, Cashmeres, Silks, Bombazines, Parametta Cloth, Prints, Silk Warp and Mohair, Black Alpacas, figured, changeable and plain Fancy color do., in great variety, Merinoes, Shally and Berage Delanes, with almost every other variety of Dress Goods; Sacking Flannels in great variety, scarlet and white Crape, Thibet Wool, Bay State long & other Shawls, broad silk Fringe and Lace; Ribbons, a beautiful article; Trimmings of every kind; Bonnet Velvets, Silks and Satins, Sleeves, Collars, plain and embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs, very superior; Hosiery, Gloves, &c. &c, with almost every article belonging to the trade.

The Ladies will please call, examine, and judge for themselves. Also,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets,

Cords, Flannels, and *Ready-made Clothing*, together with almost every other article in the way of Gentlemen's wear. Also,

Fresh Groceries & Queensware

—all of which will be sold as cheap as they can be had at any other establishment.—Please call and examine the Goods.

Gettysburg, Oct. 3. 4t

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

ABRAHAM ARNOLD has just returned from the Cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, with the *Largest, Cheapest, & Best Selected Stock of*

Fall and Winter Dry Goods,

ever before offered to the citizens of Adams county—such as Blue, Black, and Brown French and German Cloths, Black & Fancy Cassimeres, Satinetts, Tweeds, Ky. Jeans, Satin & other Vestings, Alpacas, Merinoes, Cashmeres, De Beges, M. De Laine, Prints, and a great variety of Goods for Ladies' wear, too numerous to mention. Also, a large and beautiful assortment of long and square Shawls, and Sack Flannels.

☞Call and see for yourselves, as he is determined to undersell any Store in the Town or County.

Oct. 3. tf

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

NEW GOODS,

Just from the Cities!

J. L. SCHICK has just arrived from the Cities with an immense stock of FALL & WINTER GOODS, which he offers at greatly reduced prices. His stock embraces every article in the Staple and Fancy Goods line, embracing all the latest and most approved styles, which for beauty and attractiveness are rarely if ever surpassed. He can enumerate but a portion within the limits of an advertisement, to wit:

Ladies' Dress Goods,

such as Silks and Satins, French Merinoes, Paramelta and Coburg Cloths, Alpaccas, De Bage, plaid, figured and plain De Laines, Bombazines, Sack Flannels, Ginghams, Calicoes, Shawls, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Sleeves, Chemisettes, Gloves and Stockings, Combs, Laces and Edgings, Bobinetts, &c., &c.

For Gentlemen's Wear,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Jeans, Cords, a splendid lot of Vestings, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Merino Shirts and Drawers, &c., &c.

☞Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of patronage. His goods have been selected with care, and he flatters himself will please. His motto is—"Small profits and quick sales."

Oct. 3. tf

OPENING OF FASHIONS.

KELLER KURTZ

HAS OPENED HIS FALL STYLES FOR GENTLEMEN'S

HATS & CAPS,

ALSO,

Men's, Boys', Youth's, Ladies', Misses' & Childs' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Tics, and Slippers.

Sept. 5.

NEW & SEASONABLE

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

A. B. KURTZ has opened an immense stock of all the new and desirable styles of DRY GOODS, also *Queen Ware* and *Groceries*—which he invites his numerous customers to call and see, all of which will be sold on the principle of "Quick Sales and Small Profits."

Oct. 24.

CLOTHING—CLOTHING.

ABR'M ARNOLD has now on hand, and is constantly making up, Overcoats, Dress Coats, Frock Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, and every article in the Clothing line, which he will sell 10 per cent. cheaper than any CLOTHING STORE or SLOP SHOP in the Town or County.

☞Call and examine for yourselves.

[illegible] tf

DRESS GOODS of every style, De Bage, De Bege, Alpaca, M. de Laines, Alpaca, Silks, Plaids, &c., with trimmings to suit, for sale cheap at FAHNESTOCK'S.

OVER COATS, OVER COATS.—*Prepare for Winter.* The subscriber has just received and opened [illegible] of Overcoats [illegible] made [illegible] in the best manner, [illegible] he is determined to [illegible] [illegible] call and [illegible] [illegible] Goods. MARCUS SAMSON.

HOSIERY, Gloves, Bonnet Material and Bonnet Ribbons, Laces, Edgings, very cheap at FAHNESTOCK'S.

COMFORTS, in different styles, colors, and sizes, for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, at KURTZ'S.

New Fall Goods.

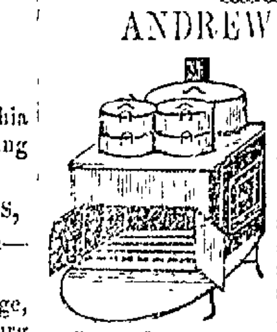
JUST received, and now opening, at the Store of
Oct. 3. S. FAHNESTOCK & SONS.

THE Cheapest CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Flannels, and *Ready-made Clothing* ever [illegible] before the [illegible] to be had at the Store of GEORGE ARNOLD.

GROCERIES, QUEENS & GLASSWARE. [illegible]
Oct. 17. KURTZ'S.

Stoves! Stoves!

ANDREW POLLEY



WISHES to inform the Public that he has the handsomest and largest lot of PARLOR and COOKING STOVES that has ever been in this market, and will sell Cooking Stoves as low as $20 a piece. Also on hand a large lot of COPPER KETTLES.

Sept. 26. tf

TIN WARE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has on hand, at the shop nearly opposite Wattles' Globe Inn, York st., Gettysburg, and formerly kept by Andrew Polley, the largest and best assortment of TIN WARE in the County, which he will sell at prices which cannot fail to please. He will also execute to order,

House Spouting, Metallic Roofing, Hydrant Work, Stove Work, &c.,

with promptness, and in a workmanlike manner, with the best materials. So well satisfied is he of the strength, neatness, and durability of his Ware, that he feels confident in warranting it as equal to any made anywhere. Persons wanting Ware, are invited to call and examine his stock, as he is determined to sell low.

S. G. COOK.

Gettysburg, Aug. 29. tf

☞Cash paid for old COPPER, BRASS, and PEWTER.

NEW GOODS AGAIN.

THE RICHEST & BEST ASSORTMENT OF

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

For Gentlemen's Wear,

EVER OPENED IN GETTYSBURG!

SKELLY & HOLLEBAUGH

TAKE pleasure in calling the attention of their friends and the public to their extensive stock of Goods for Gentlemen's wear, just received from the City, which, for variety of style, beauty of finish, and superior quality, challenges comparison with any other stock in the place. Their assortment of *Cloths, plain and fancy Tweeds and Cassimeres, Vestings, Satinets, Over Coatings, &c., &c.,*

CAN'T BE BEAT! Give them a call and examine for yourselves. They have purchased their stock carefully, and with a desire to please the tastes of all, from the most practical to the most fastidious.

☞TAILORING, in all its branches, attended to as heretofore, with the assistance of good workmen.

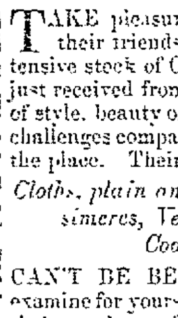
☞The FASHIONS for Fall and Winter have been received.

Gettysburg, Nov. 7. tf

TAILORING.

E. & R. MARTIN,

At the Old Stand, N. W. Corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg,



TENDER their thanks to their customers for past favors, and respectfully inform the public that they continue to CUT AND MAKE ALL GARMENTS, in the best manner and on reasonable terms. The cutting will be done as heretofore, by ROBERT MARTIN. Fashions are regularly received, and every effort made to secure a good fit and substantial sewing. The subscribers hope, by their long experience in the business, and renewed efforts to please, to merit and receive a continuance of the public patronage.

All our work is made by regularly employed journeymen; upon this, our customers may rely.

The Fall and Winter Fashions have just been received from the city.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for work.

E. & R. MARTIN.

Oct. 17. tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

WM. FRAZER

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has taken the stand recently occupied by his brother (Alexander Frazer), in Chambersburg street, opposite the Lutheran Church, where he is prepared to REPAIR and CLEAN

Clocks, Watches, &c.,

on reasonable terms. All work will be insured.

☞Also, on hand a variety of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &c., which will be sold low.

Gettysburg, May 9. tf

HO! THIS WAY!

IN this age of Signs and Wonders, the subscriber would remark that he neither brags nor banters, but defies the County to produce a finer stock of

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

than he is now opening; of every variety and description, of all qualities and prices, suitable for men, women and children.

☞Call, examine and judge for yourselves.

W. W. PAXTON.

Gettysburg, Sept. 26. tf

WALL PAPER.

Over 10,000 Pieces in Store!

FROM 6 Cents per piece and upwards, including fine Satins, Gold, Velvets, imitation of Woods, Marbles, &c.

ALSO, a great variety of new styles of Curtain Papers, Fire Board Prints, Borders, &c., all of which will certainly be sold at the very lowest cash prices. Call and see, at the cheap Bookstore of KELLER KURTZ.

June 6 tf

UMBRELLAS.—A very large assortment of all kinds and sizes, from 37½ cents up—at KURTZ'S.

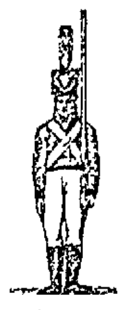
CHILDREN'S SHOES, the best assortment in town, at K. KURTZ'S.

BUFF VESTS.—A splendid lot of Buff Vests just received, and for sale cheap at SAMSON'S.

GROCERIES, Queensware, Dye Stuffs, always on hand at
Oct. 10. FAHNESTOCK'S.

TELL your Friends and Neighbors, and come yourselves, and see the very large and fine assortment of HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, that has just been received by
April 25. W. W. PAXTON.

BOUNTY LANDS.



PERSONS entitled to Bounty Lands under the acts of Congress of the United States, can have their claims promptly and efficiently attended to, by application either personally or by letter, to the subscriber, at his office in Gettysburg. Claimants whose applications have been suspended on account of deficiency in proof, may find it to their advantage to call.

☞The fee charged is $3 in each case, payable upon the delivery of the warrant.

The subscriber will also attend to claims for Pensions for Revolutionary or other services, and the location of lands. The sale and purchase of Land Warrants attended to, and the highest cash price paid for the same.

R. G. McCREARY, *Attorney at Law.*

May 17. tf

A Daguerreotype for 50 Cents,

CAN be had at WEAVER'S GALLERY, in Chambersburg street. Pictures taken in all kinds of weather, and will be put up at this Gallery in all the different styles of the day, at prices varying from 50 cts. to $6. So now is the time for obtaining the cheapest likenesses ever offered in this place. Persons will find it to their advantage to call soon while the opportunity is before them, and in order to secure a satisfactory likeness, subjects are requested to wear dark apparel. Gentlemen should wear black, with black vest and cravat, and ladies should avoid dresses of pink and blue. Plaid and contrasting colors are very suitable for children.

I return my sincere thanks to my numerous friends for their past favors, and solicit a continuance of the same, hoping by strict attention to business to satisfy the tastes of all who may visit my gallery.

SAMUEL WEAVER.

May 2. tf

Look Out!

THE subscriber hereby gives notice to those who have promised him WOOD on account, that he is in want of it, and that unless it is delivered forthwith, without further notice, the Accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection, and the money required.

T. WARREN.

Dec. 27. tf

ALBUMS! ALBUMS! A splendid assortment of Albums, at various prices, just received direct from New York at
June 6. KELLER KURTZ'S.

TRUNKS!—A general assortment of Trunks for sale, very cheap, at SAMSON'S.

THE SHADY SIDE, or Life in a Country Parsonage, by a Pastor's wife. Just published and for sale at KELLER KURTZ'S Bookstore.

WINDOW BLINDS!—A new assortment of Window Blinds, Imitation of Oil Blinds, just arrived at the well-known Store of
June 6. KELLER KURTZ.

DICTIONARY of DOMESTIC MEDICINE and HOUSEHOLD SURGERY, by Spencer Thomas, M. D., and Henry H. Smith M. D. This is an entire new work, highly recommended by the medical Faculty. For sale at the cheap Book and Stationery Store of KELLER KURTZ.

WAKE UP PENELOPE!

GUNS! GUNS!

A large lot of Single and Double Barreled GUNS & RIFLES, of a superior make, just received, and for sale cheap by
Oct. 10. FAHNESTOCK & SONS.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS.—The largest assortment and varieties of color now in town, to be had right at KURTZ'S Corner

QUEENSWARE! QUEENSWARE! ABR'M ARNOLD has just received a large lot of QUEENSWARE, which he will sell low. Call and see.

LONG Bay State and Square SHAWLS, in great variety: Turcura, red & white Crape do., a beautiful article; Bonnet Velvets, Silks, &c. &c., very cheap at the Store of
Oct. 17. GEO. ARNOLD.

ROLAND TREVOR, or the Pilot of Human Life, showing how to make and lose a fortune, and then to make another. This is said to be a very amusing and instructive book—to be had at KELLER KURTZ'S Store.

CLOCKS & JEWELRY.—You will find the above articles for sale, very cheap, at the One-price Store of SAMSON.

WANTED, Customers to purchase a superior lot of Black French Doeskin Cassimere Pants, Fancy Cassimeres of every description, Cassinet Pants of every shade and quality, together with any amount of Velvet Cords, Linens, Cottons, &c., at the one-price Store of SAMSON.

VIOLINS & ACCORDIONS.—Desirous of disposing of my present stock of the above articles, I will sell them very low.
April 18. MARCUS SAMSON.

CARPET BAGS.—You will find a very large assortment of Carpet Bags at SAMSON'S One-price Store. They were bought at Auction, and will be sold cheaper than any other establishment dare to sell them.

STACKS OF THEM.—We have just received a splendid assortment of VESTS—such as Black and Fancy Satins, Cloth, Cassimeres, Tweeds, &c., which will be sold very low at SAMSON'S.

2,000 LADIES

ARE willing to certify that the HATHAWAY COOKING STOVE is the very best Stove now in use, inasmuch as they will do more Cooking, Roasting and Baking, and do it with less labor, and last as long again as any other stove now sold. These celebrated stoves are constantly kept for sale at a very reduced price, at the

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY

AND MACHINE SHOP,

Where the subscribers feeling determined to suit all persons, have also the Parlor, Sexton's Baltimore Air-tight, Peakskill, and Calorich Cook Stove, and Air-tight and ten plate Parlor Stoves of the most beautiful patterns.

The Seyler Ploughs,

which cannot be surpassed for lightness of draught or in the character of their work, are constantly on hand for sale, and in view of the fact that the Mould board of these Ploughs is one fourth heavier than that of other ploughs it is decidedly the cheapest that can be obtained.

☞WITHEROW PLOUGHS and others, Castings for the Woolcot's Plough, Wind mill machinery, Castings and Hollow ware, with every article usually made at Founderies can be obtained here.

☞Blacksmithing and Shoe Making as usual.

T. WARREN & SON

Dec. 1[illegible] tf

SUB-SOIL PLOUGHS,

OF the best quality, always on hand, and for sale, in Gettysburg, at the Foundry of
T. WARREN & SON.

Piano for Sale.

I OFFER for sale, a *good second-hand* German PIANO, having a compass of six Octaves. For particulars, inquire at my residence in Huntington township, Adams county.

JOHN H. MARSDEN.

Nov. 21. tf

VALUATION AND ASSESSMENTS FOR 1854.

IN pursuance of the Act of Assembly passed the 27th day of July, 1842, the following Statement is hereby published by the Commissioners of Adams County—which exhibits the amount, description and value of the Real and Personal Property, Trades, Occupations, and Professions, made taxable by the several Acts of Assembly of this Commonwealth:—

BOROUGHS AND TOWNSHIPS.	Real Estate, [illegible] mills State and 4 mills County	Live Stock, [illegible] mills State and 4 mills County	[illegible]	Professions, Occupations, [illegible] 4 mills County	Excess of [illegible] Occupations [illegible] $200 [illegible]	Real Stock, 4 mills County	[illegible] Stock, [illegible] State, 4 mill County	[illegible]	Excess of [illegible]	Excess Furniture over [illegible]	Carriages, [illegible] State and 4 mills County	Watches—State Tax.
Gettysburg,	191832	9862	55797	5020	6070	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,300		250	1235	$27 00
Cumberland,	257364	17312	12765	7780	650	40					2482	4 00
Germany,	142732	9972	37031	9340			850				2155	5 00
Oxford,	159478	7035	61826	8525						300	1215	2 25
Huntington,	217760	14536	40110	12985						300	3045	3 50
Latimore,	138740	10693	29202	6585						250	1830	1 00
Hamiltonban,	290951	18903	26608	10890		8996					2240	8 50
Liberty,	139551	9616	10911	3875							1257	
Hamilton,	172501	9274	32924	9017							1932	
Menallen,	160162	10822	15300	8762							2264	50
Straban,	251588	19013	27757	6980		825					3787	1 50
Franklin,	259227	23024	37105	9895		580					3232	2 50
Conowago,	195521	8648	16867	5520							1540	
Tyrone,	134938	10339	4150	4830							1562	75
Mountjoy,	172395	11566	13746	4140							1633	
Mt. Pleasant,	247806	17602	25641	8545							2240	
Reading,	223455	13352	32702	5010							2236	
Berwick,	96861	4958	2151	5904							1145	4 00
Freedom,	81106	4660	7908	1922		100					813	75
Union,	210703	8906	30734	3955							1285	
Butler,	150101	13378	21502	6055							2257	
	3894773	256101	561037	190335	6720	14396	950	1300		1100	41385	$61 25

ABRAHAM REEVER,
JOHN MICKLEY, Jr.
JAMES J. WILLS, } *Commissioners.*

ATTEST—JACOB AUGHINBAUGH, *Clerk.*

[Dec. 12.—3t

NEW COACH FACTORY,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

THE undersigned respectfully announces to the Public that he will continue the

COACH-MAKING

BUSINESS, in all its branches, at the old stand recently occupied by the Firm of HAMERSLY & FREY, and is prepared to furnish to order, on reasonable terms, all kinds of COACHES, ROCKAWAY, BOAT-BODY & JERSEY CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c., manufactured by the best of workmen, and which, for finish and durability, will challenge comparison with any manufactured in this place.

The undersigned is also prepared to attend to REPAIRING in all branches of the business, at the shortest notice.

WM. W. HAMERSLY.

Oct. 3. tf

LEE & RINGLAND'S

(Late Church, Lee & Ringland's.)

LUMBER YARD

AND

STEAM SAW-MILL,

ON THE YORK AND CUMBERLAND RAIL-ROAD,

NEW CUMBERLAND, PA.

☞A large supply of all kinds of Lumber always on hand, wholesale and retail. Bills sawed to order at the shortest notice.

N. B. Lumber can be delivered by us at any point on the Cumberland Valley Rail Road, Hanover, York, Baltimore, and intermediate places.

May 30. 9m

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just opened a fresh supply of SEASONABLE GOODS, comprising a general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

to which the early and particular attention of persons wanting cheap goods is again respectfully invited.

D. MIDDLECOFF.

April 25 tf

DECIDED AT LAST!

AFTER a trial of the many articles recommended to cure Rheumatism, Spine Disease, Sore Throat and Quinsy, Pains in Side, Back, Breast & Limbs, Swellings of the Joints or Limbs, Neuralgia, Tooth-ache, Nervous Head-ache, Sprains, Bruises, Weakness of the Ankles, Frosted Feet, &c.—The people have, without a single exception, that have used *MILLER'S AMERICAN LINIMENT,* pronounced it superior to any article offered to the public, not only for the immediate relief, but the permanent cure, of the above diseases.

A Great Improvement.——A single trial of MILLER'S EMBROCATION for HORSES, is all we ask to convince any one of its astonishing properties to cure all those diseases of the Horse that require an external application, such as—Stiffness of the joints and tendons, Collar or Saddle Galls, Weakness of the Limbs, Sprains, Scratches, Strains, Windgalls, Wounds, Bruises, Cracked Heels, &c. This Embrocation has cured Horses of the above diseases, &c., after a fair trial of other articles recommended had entirely failed.

MILLER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

If you want a good and active medicine, which is highly recommended by eminent physicians, purchase these Pills, and use them for the diseases named in the bill around each box, and a cure is certain.

The above valuable preparations, with a few bottles of Miller's Refined HAIR OIL, are for sale by S. S. Forney, Gettysburg; Shorb & Elder, Emmitsburg; M. Eichelberger, Abbottstown; and Jacob Martin, New Oxford.

Oct. 31. 3m

That Wonderful Place,

JEW ARNOLD'S celebrated cheap CLOTHING STORE, continues to be the object of amazement, delight, and profit to the thousands who are constantly, and *especially now,* thronging it, and supplying themselves with every variety of the best styles and most substantial qualities of READY-MADE CLOTHING. He makes no empty boasts about "cost-rates," and the thousand and one other humbugs of the day, but defies the world to produce a richer, cleaner, neater, stronger or cheaper stock of Clothing than the infinite variety which he has—not bought at city "auction" for a song—but made up here by *skillful* and *honest* workmen, in the most honest and skillful manner. Just call and see if it be not so.

☞Also a few TRUNKS at less than costs to make room for customers.

April 25. tf

"TAKE MY HAT."

M. SAMSON, having added a new feature to his business, is prepared to offer to the public a choice assortment of HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES. Having purchased entirely for cash, he is enabled to sell at astonishingly low prices. Call at the cheap store of M. SAMSON

May 2. tf

GERMAN REFORMED HYMN BOOKS.—Another new supply of Hymn Books, of the German Reformed Church, has just been received at KURTZ'S Bookstore.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

THE Subscribers would respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have opened a NEW HARDWARE STORE in Baltimore street, adjoining the residence of DAVID ZIEGLER, Gettysburg, in which they are opening a large and general assortment of

Hardware, Iron, Steel, GROCERIES,

CUTLERY, COACH TRIMMINGS,

Springs, Axles, Saddlery,

CEDAR WARE, SHOE FINDINGS

Paints, Oils, & Dye-Stuffs,

in general, including every description of articles in the above line of business—to which they invite the attention of Coach makers, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Cabinet-makers, Shoemakers, Saddlers, and the public generally.

Our stock having been selected with great care, and purchased for Cash, we guarantee (for the ready money,) to dispose of any part of it on as reasonable terms as they can be purchased any where

☞We particularly request a call from our friends, and earnestly solicit a share of public favor, as we are determined to establish a character for selling Goods at low prices, and doing business on fair principles

JOEL B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, June 9. tf

MORSE'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF

YELLOW DOCK ROOT.

THIS is a Purely Vegetable Compound, scientifically prepared from the best Roots and Herbs of the Materia Medica, and has gained an unrivalled reputation for the following effects, viz: Regulating and Strengthening the Liver and Digestive Organs, and Cleansing the Stomach and Bowels, and thus curing all Bilious Diseases, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Costiveness, Piles, Headache, Fever and Ague, Jaundice, Nausea, Loss of Appetite, &c., and causing the food to nourish and support every part,

PURIFYING THE BLOOD,

and thus curing all Humors, Cutaneous Eruptions, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Canker, Pimples on the face, Blotches, Ulcers, Tumors, Mercurial Disease, Cancers, &c.; Regulating the Secretory Organs, and by enabling them to perform their proper functions, preventing and curing many painful and dangerous diseases: Strengthening and Quieting the Nervous System, thus allaying Nervous Irritation, and curing all Diseases of the Nerves, as Hysteria, Neuralgia, Cramps, &c.

It is unrivalled in the Cure of all

FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

as Weakness, General Debility, Irregularity, Obstructions, Swelling of the Feet, Limbs, Joint, &c., caused by weakness; also, Lung & Throat Complaints, as Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Consumption, &c., also, Dropsy.

Having made use of the Compound Syrup of Yellow Dock Root, prepared by C. MORSE & CO., either ourselves, or in our families, and finding it to be a very salutary and effectual preparation, we do most cheerfully recommend it to the public as a very valuable medicine.

E. Bourne, Esq., Cashier National Bank, Providence, R. I.; A. W. Spencer, Esq., Cashier Lime Rock Bank, Providence, R. I.; Rev. Wm. Phillips, Rev. J. B. Richmond, C. S. Jones, editor Providence Gen. Adv., Wm. Field, M. W. G.M., Cyrus Fisher, M. E. H. P., J. Hutchinson, G. S. Dea. V. J. Bates, Dr. Benj. Colby, and one hundred others of the most respectable families of Providence.

This certifies that I have for a number of years been acquainted with the composition and mode of manufacture of MORSE'S COMPOUND SYRUP of YELLOW DOCK ROOT. I have also been acquainted with its modus operandi in disease, and can say that in all respects it is admirably calculated to remedy that class of Diseases for which it was designed. It is especially valuable in INDIGESTION and all its attendant symptoms, it exerts a healthy action the LIVER, removes Torpor, and inactivity of this Organ, and stimulates healthy action in all the system. As a DEPURATOR or purifier of the Blood it has no superior.

DAVID HOLMES, M. D.

Providence, R. I. Jan 4, 1853.

☞Prepared by C. MORSE & CO., No. 446 Broadway, N. Y., and sold by Druggists and others throughout this and other countries.

☞For sale by SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Gettysburg.

May 30. 1y

FITS! FITS! FITS!

THE VEGETABLE EXTRACT

EPILEPTIC PILLS,

For the cure of Fits, Spasms, Cramps, and all Nervous and Constitutional Diseases.

PERSONS WHO ARE LABORING UNDER this distressing malady, will find the VEGETABLE EPILEPTIC PILLS to be the only remedy ever discovered for curing Epilepsy, or Falling Fits.

These pills possess a specific action on the Nervous system; and, although they are prepared especially for the purpose of curing Fits, they will be found of especial benefit for all persons afflicted with weak nerves, or whose nervous system has been prostrated or shattered from any cause whatever. In chronic complaints, or diseases of long standing, superinduced by nervousness, they are exceedingly beneficial.

Price $3 per box, or two boxes for $5. Persons out of the city, enclosing a remittance, will have the Pills sent them through the mail, free of postage. For sale by SETH S. HANCE, No. 108 BALTIMORE STREET, Baltimore, Md., to whom orders from all parts of the Union, must be addressed, post paid.

May 3. 1y

KNICK KNACKS from an Editor's Table, by L. Gaylord Clark, just published by the Appletons, and for sale at
June 6. KELLER KURTZ'S.

LADIES' DRESS and FANCY GOODS.—The largest and handsomest assortment in town—Sleeves, Collars, plain and embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons and Trimmings generally, very cheap, to be had at the store of GEO. ARNOLD.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Honorable the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly.

GENTLEMEN:—A beneficent Providence has favored the people of our Commonwealth with a high degree of health and general prosperity during the year just closed, and with many other causes of pleasure and gratitude. Humbly acknowledging these blessings, let us ask His divine direction in the discharge of our official obligations.

It affords me unaffected delight to welcome the representatives of the people to the seat of government, and rely for a time, upon the aid of their combined wisdom in the administration of public affairs; as it is also a grateful task to perform the constitutional injunction that requires the Executive to "communicate to the General Assembly information of the state of the Commonwealth," and make such suggestions and recommendations as the welfare of the people and the exigencies of the times may seem to demand; and to the discharge of this obligation I now proceed.

The receipts at the treasury for the year 1853, exclusive of loans, and including the actual balance in the treasury on the first day of December, 1852, (being $671,037 72,) amounted to the sum of $5,952,474 47.

The payments for the same period, exclusive of loans and other extraordinary expenditures, make a total sum of $4,134,048 47, being $1,818,326 10 less than the receipts. Of this excess, $505,057 55 was paid to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and $589,000 towards the payment of old debts and the construction of new work on the North Branch canal and Portage railroad, being part of the temporary loans authorised by the act of the nineteenth of April last; which, together with the balance in the treasury applicable to the redemption of outstanding loans, reduces the actual balance on the first day of December last, to the sum of about six hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, to be used in the payment of the February interest.

The receipts for the year 1854, including the balance in the treasury on the first of December, 1853, may, in my opinion, be safely estimated at $5,846,417 34.

The expenditures for the same period, including $250,000 for the payment of old debts on the public works, and $300,000 for the sinking fund, should not, and if proper care be taken, will not exceed the sum of $4,500,000, leaving a balance in the treasury on the first of Dec., 1854, of $1,346,417 34. Deducting from this $625,000, the amount that should remain in the treasury to meet the interest due Feb. 1, 1855, and we should have a surplus revenue of over $700,000.

It is thus made apparent to my mind, that the treasury will have the ability, during the coming year, to redeem the entire amount of the temporary loans now outstanding, and pay the debts to which I have already referred.—But no additional drafts should be made upon it, without provision being first made for their payment.

At the time of my induction into office, the liabilities of the State were as follows, to wit:

Six per cent. bonds,		$2,314,023 51
Five do. do.,		36,704,458 03
Four and one-half per cent. bonds,		199,200 00
Relief notes, per act of May 4, 1841,		650,163 00
Certificates for unpaid interest on the public debt, for the years 1842, '44, and '45, with their accumulated interest,		204,680 20
Domestic creditors' certificates,		82,932 74
Total liabilities, December 1, 1851,		$40,154,457 45
Add loan of April 2, 1852, for the completion of the North Branch canal,		850,000 00
		$41,004,457 45
From which take the following payments:		
To the sinking fund,	$681,469 53	
Interest on outstanding certificates,	50,752 91	
		732,222 47
Total amount of funded debt at this time,		$40,272,235 01

The meet this apparent increase of $117,777 53 of the public debt, it should be observed that, by the cancellation of six per cent. bonds, we have a saving of $20,000 annually to the treasury, which is equivalent to a virtual payment of $400,000 dollars of the five per cent. bonds. The amount thus saved will be a permanent resource, without making any exaction from the people, and constitute a substantial addition to the sinking fund. It will a virtual reduction of the public debt to the amount of $282,222 47.

The floating liabilities and current demands upon the treasury, at the period I have indicated, were as follows:

Damages, balances on contracts, and for labor and materials on the public works, prior to January, 1852, and since paid, as appears on the books of the Auditor General,		$381,752 15
Temporary loans,		398,000 00
Unpaid appropriations,		621,338 00
Total,		$1,401,090 15
The floating liabilities of the Commonwealth, and current demands upon the treasury at this time, are:		
Railroad and canal debts,	$327,734 00	
Temporary loans,	590,000 00	
Unpaid appropriations,	305,695 00	
		1,223,429 00
Difference between the two periods,		$177,661 15

It will thus appear that the floating liabilities are $177,661 15 less than when I assumed the duties of my present station. It should be remarked that floating debt, as above stated, is no new thing. It has always existed to a greater or less degree, but has not usually been exhibited in this form. A balance of unpaid appropriations is unavoidable, and has not been so small for many years, as at present.

During the year 1852 and 1853, the following appropriations and payments have been made, towards the construction of new improvements:

For re-laying the north track of the Columbia railroad,	$355,500 00
For the construction of a new road to avoid the inclined planes on the Allegheny mountains,	656,034 90
For the completion of the Western reservoir,	52,380 41
For the North Branch canal,	1,000,000 00
For the new locks on the Delaware Division,	80,000 00
Total,	$2,143,915 31

From the foregoing figures it is apparent that the operations of the treasury have exceeded our most sanguine expectations, yielding over a million of dollars annually above the ordinary charges and expenses; and showing, that if no new improvements had been in progress, two millions, at least, of the public debt could have been paid during the last two years. In addition to these extraordinary expenditures, there was paid out of the treasury during said period, in pursuance of laws passed prior to 1852: for the State Lunatic Asylum, $70,700; for the publication of the Pennsylvania Archives and Colonial Records $23,163 52; for the improvement of the State penitentiaries $35,000; for the publication of Professor Rogers' geological survey $16,000; for the preparation of registration books $12,190 19; to the Sugar Valley and Deer Creek Turnpike company $8,000.

It will readily be perceived, therefore, that should the appropriations hereafter be confined strictly to the ordinary expenses of government, we shall have an annual surplus revenue exceeding one million of dollars, applicable to the payment of the funded debt. That such should be the policy of the State, after the completion of the works now in progress, will not be doubted. The importance of such economy in view of the great end to be attained—the liquidation of the public debt—and consequent relief of the people from taxation for State purposes, is too manifest for argument. Entertaining these views, I could not give my assent to any new schemes of improvement by the State.

The operations on the public works for the year just closed do not present a very flattering picture, so far as relates to nett revenue. The aggregate amount of business was larger by twenty per cent. than that of any former year, and the gross receipts amounted to the sum of $1,832,495 38, being an excess of but $35,633 91 over the receipts of 1852. This increase of tonnage without a corresponding increase of receipts is the consequence of a very great reduction in the rate of tolls, a measure, in the opinion of the Canal Commissioners, demanded by public policy; and it may be said that what [illegible] has been lost to the treasury was given to [illegible] trade. The expenditures for the year, according to the report of the Canal Commissioners, amounted to the sum of $1,177,742 75, leaving a nett balance of $764,752 58: but as this sum does not include any portion of the cost of new locomotive engines and the erection of farm bridges, the deduction of the proper proportion of these will leave the sum of $704,752 58 as the actual nett balance.

The receipts and expenditures and general operations on the Columbia railroad exhibit an encouraging state of affairs, as they also do on the North Branch canal and Delaware division; on the other divisions of the canal they are tolerable; but on the Allegheny Portage railroad, the condition of affairs is entirely unsatisfactory. The system of management heretofore practiced on that complicated and difficult work, would seem to demand a speedy and radical change. But the Executive, under the laws as they now are, having no control or direction over the public works, it is right and proper that I should leave the explanation of the details of their workings and management to the people's agents, who have charge of the whole subject.

I am, however, still entirely sanguine that with the necessary change in the system of management, the public improvements can be made to yield a very handsome revenue to the treasury; indeed, even for the last year, had the expenses on the mountain division been confined to a reasonable sum, the nett revenues would have reached near one million of dollars. Relieved from these absorbing demands by the construction of the new road, or in some other way, and we shall realize, by the year 1855, a nett profit equal to the interest on twenty-two millions or more of the public debt.

The work on the railroad to avoid the inclined planes on the Allegheny mountains, has not progressed as rapidly as had been anticipated. It is the opinion of the engineer, however, as will appear on reference to his report, that should the necessary means be promptly furnished, the entire line could be completed during the coming year. The grading for a double track is finished with the exception of four miles, and the cost of this balance, together with the expenses of laying down a single track, is estimated at six hundred and five thousand dollars, in addition to the value of the old track. The engineer also estimates the annual saving, as compared with the expenditures on the old road, on a business equal to that of 1852, at two hundred and ninety thousand dollars. He also states that the road between plane No. 4 and Hollidaysburg, with a double track, will cost about eight hundred thousand dollars less than the Pennsylvania railroad, for a like distance.

Viewed in every aspect, it must be confessed that this branch of the public affairs presents an embarrassing alternative. The prompt completion of the new work will involve the expenditure of more capital than the State can command without resorting to further temporary loans; whilst, on the other hand, the maintenance of the old road, at a cost of four hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum, is quite out of the question. Its exhausting demands on the treasury must be speedily obviated, and for my part I can see no mode of doing this except by the completion of the new road.

At the time I assumed the duties of my present station, I found this work in progress of construction; the western slope up to the summit having been placed under contract during the summer of 1851. On referring to the reports of the Canal Commissioners and the engineer, the only data which I could properly consult as to the policy of the measure, I found that the total cost of a single track was estimated at $1,015,000. The materials on the old road were valued at $248,650, which together with the appropriations previously made, reduced the amount to be provided to complete the work to the meagre sum of $591,350. With these calculations before me, and even adding a larger amount for errors in the estimates, and the enormous expenditures of the old road in full view, I could not doubt the expediency and economy of the measure. But the unusual advance in the price of labor, material and subsistence, added to the obvious errors in the estimates, has changed the entire aspect of this enterprise. The sum of $650,000 has been appropriated since that time, and over six hundred thousand dollars is still required with the value of the old road, to bring the line into use.

The estimated cost of completing the North Branch canal, at the period already named, was $772,000. One million of dollars has since been paid, and a sum exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand dollars is still required to pay for its completion. With such unexpected demands upon the treasury within the short space of two years, it would not be unreasonable to expect an increase of the liabilities of the State; but it is alike gratifying and astonishing to know, that this has not occurred.

The Junction canal, extending from the New York line to Elmira, will be ready for business during the present month, and the State work from Pittston to the dam at Athens, a distance of ninety-three miles, has been completed. The only unfinished part of the work lies between Athens and the State line, a space of two and a half miles, the construction of which was delayed by an effort of the Canal Commissioners and the Governor, under an act of Assembly, to negotiate with the Junction canal company for its completion. But even this section, I am assured, will be ready in ample time for the spring trade.

These works will complete the last link in a continuous water communication between the Chesapeake bay the northern lakes. The struggle for this achievement has been long and arduous, covering nearly a quarter of a century. But the triumph is still a brilliant one, and must be cause of gratification to the people of the entire State.

Most auspicious and promising is it for the enterprising inhabitants of Northern Pennsylvania, to whose untiring efforts its final consummation may be mainly attributed. Through this channel, in the early part of next season, and during each succeeding year, Pennsylvania will send greeting, to the people of a neighboring state—the evidence of fraternal affection—the assurance of political fidelity, and the blessings of an extended commerce, in the shape of inland vessels, freighted with her richest minerals, and receive in return, as she certainly will be offered, from the vast vallies of the Empire State, now teeming with wealth in all its variety, assurances of full reciprocity, in affection, fidelity and commerce. And in due time the coffers of the State, I am confident, will receive an ample reward from these new relations of trade. Indeed, on this point, the large increase of profits on the old line, for the year just closed, furnishes the most reliable indication of what we may anticipate from the new. The constantly increasing demand for coal, outrunning, as it has done for years past, the means of supply, justifies, if it does not force upon us the conclusion, that so soon as boats can be constructed, and proper business connexions formed, this canal will be patronized up to its full capacity. A glance at the vast, rich and populous section of country which it will be called upon to supply with coal, for every imaginable purpose, domestic, mechanical and manufacturing, and at the facilities offered by the New York canals and the lakes, to reach all points of that country, must satisfy the most sceptical as to the value and importance of this improvement.

I congratulate you, therefore, upon the consummation of an enterprize which will be thus profitable to the State, and beneficial to the people.

The expediency of selling the public works has been a topic of discussion in the press of the State for some months past, and without indicating a policy for the General Assembly, or intending the slightest discourtesy to the people's agents to whom the management of this branch of public affairs has been confided, I have deemed it my duty to [illegible] some of the considerations incident to and growing out of the proposition.

Indeed, it would be unreasonable to assume either the affirmative or negative of the question, and expect to be properly understood, without some explanation as to the price of the works and the conditions of sale.

It is fair to presume that those who advocate the affirmative have distinct ideas as to what the price should be, and that unless such consideration can be realized they would not agree to sell.

The first inquiry therefore is, why should these works be sold? The answer usually given is, that the measure is necessary to reduce the State debt as to relieve the people from taxation. These are great objects indeed, and should, as I have no doubt they will, receive your earnest consideration; their realization however, must depend mainly upon the price obtained.

Should the interest on the public debt liquidated by the sale be less than the net profits arising from the works, then it would be false economy to sell. In that case the measure would not be one of relief to the people, but must necessarily increase their yearly burthens.

And what reason is there to suppose that more can be obtained? Capitalists, it will be conceded, when weighing the question of a purchase, will make the net profits on their investments the basis of all their calculations. They will look at the past operations of these works, in connexion with their prospects in the future—carefully considering every fact and circumstance bearing on their real value; and, it is scarcely necessary to remark, will only buy when perfectly satisfied that they have the best of the bargain. In attempting to determine the question of value, it will be perceived, therefore, that the inquiries, examinations and motives of buyer and seller, must necessarily be identical.

It is apparent then, that the effect of competition on the value of these works; the inroads which may be made by science and mechanic arts on every description of transportation facilities now in existence; the casualties that may result to them from the elements; in short, the mutability of human structures, and the propriety of simplifying the duties of government, must constitute, mainly, the considerations in favor of a separation between the State and her improvements.

On the other hand will be presented the hopes of future business and increased profits to the treasury, predicated upon the rapid growth of the Commonwealth; her vast and varied resources, and the influence of these upon transportation within her limits; the increasing demand for facilities to transmit her products to market; the endless consumption and unlimited supply of her great staples of coal and iron, and their proximity to her works at all points; the enlarged products of agriculture, and the rich variety of manufactures, so rapidly multiplying in every part of the State, constituting at once a home business, with ages of duration before it, which no human agency can disturb, and which must contribute at all times a fair income to the government. In addition to these considerations against a sale, may be urged the necessity which would be presented for the creation of a number of corporations, having a community of interest and feeling with similar bodies already in existence, and the danger of thus inducing the organization of a controlling power in the Commonwealth.

But it is said that companies can manage these works with greater skill and economy than the State, and for that reason they would be most valuable in the hands of the former, and that the State can realise this difference by a sale. It must be confessed, that it is to these considerations, and these only, that we can look for arguments to sustain the idea that the State can gain any thing, pecuniarily, by a sale of her improvements. That the difference in the expenses of the management of the works would amount to a fair per centage, in the estimation of some capitalists, I have no doubt; but it is not so great as estimated by some. Indeed, certain portions of our own works are now well managed, and it is hoped and believed that such changes can be made in the system of direction now practiced by the State, as to lead to general skill and economy.

But the main question will be the minimum price that shall be fixed on these improvements; and the proper disposition of this, it must be readily seen, will demand much careful examination. And in reference to this point the wisest and best may honestly differ, for the issue belongs mainly to the future, and can only be anticipated from the results of the past. To these we may look for a moment.

For the year 1852 and 1853, the net receipts may be put down as equal to the annual interest upon about fifteen millions of the public debt; and I am inclined to believe that, without any increase of trade except on the North Branch, the net profits for the ensuing year may be estimated at a sum equal to the interest on seventeen or eighteen millions of the debt, and that the completion of the road over the mountains, or relief in some other way, from the leeching demands of that portion of our improvements, will see the net revenues, from this source, swelled to a sum equal to the interest upon twenty-two millions of the State bonds.

If it be desirable to sell the public works, we should not underate their importance, nor is it just to disparage the wisdom of their founders. We are prone to murmer against the policy that dictated their construction, because of the debt we have thus incurred, and yet, if the proposition were submitted to cancel this liability by their destruction or disuse, we should be compelled to reject it.

At the time of its adoption, this policy was necessary and proper. Avenues of this kind thro the body of the State, to convey her vast productions to market, are as indispensable to her vigorous growth and physical development as are the veins and arteries to the human system, to give circulation to the blood and consequent health and vigor to the body. To stop or clog these, in either case, would produce stagnation and ultimate destruction.

Without reference to the abstract question of a sale, I may say, that under no circumstances should we entertain the proposition to part with the public works by the creation of a joint stock company, as heretofore repeatedly proposed, by which the Commonwealth is to remain a large shareholder, but the direction to be in the hands of individuals or corporations associated with her in the ownership. I have always regarded this as a most dangerous and ruinous measure. If the proposition to sell be seriously entertained, under the present condition of the money market, it should be based on the idea of a bona fide sale, for a full compensation, in exchange for the bonds of the State, and under such salutary reservations and restrictions as the interests of the people may demand.

But it is urged by many that the State's system of managing the public works is susceptible of [illegible] reform so as to augment the receipts into the Treasury, and facilitate the business of transportation; and as much of this system results from positive law, it may not be deemed officious on my part to make suggestions on the subject.

In a special message communicated to the General Assembly, soon after my induction into office, I advocated the policy of making cash payments for labor and materials, and the interdiction by law of the creation of debts by the officers on the public works, and made allusion to other radical defects in the system, which could scarcely be reached by the Canal Board. To some of these I shall now briefly allude.

In the first place, it is impossible to avoid the creation of debts, if the appropriations be insufficient to meet unavoidable expenditures. The business of transportation and travel on these highways must be kept up, whether the expense be paid or not. These circumstances have defeated to some extent the administration of the law of May, 1852, requiring cash payments and prompt settlements by the officers on these works, and prohibiting the creation of debts. This result I regret, for I am still decidedly of the opinion that no other change in the system is so likely to beget economy, purity and efficiency in their general direction. For the last year, [illegible] it is to be desired that hereafter the practice will be extended to all.

I need not dwell on the [illegible] of the custom of making debts on the public works—its errors are too palpable to need refutation by argument; and I shall only repeat what I substantially said to the General Assembly on a former occasion, that in addition to the opportunity it affords for extortion off the State, if not actual fraud upon the treasury, the idea that officers, for the time being, should be allowed to scatter the credit of the Commonwealth broad cast, to be discovered and redeemed, at some future period, by their successors, is a monstrosity in the economy of public affairs.

There seems to be some plausibility, if not actual truth, in the allegation, that the State's management of these works is expensive and inefficient; and yet it is not clear to my mind, that treated as a mere business affair, her supervision would not be as cheap and efficient as that of corporations and individuals. But the instability of her agencies renders accuracy and economy exceedingly difficult. Her periodical change of officers has always deprived her of the benefit of experience in this work; and this, in any business, you will agree with me, is equivalent to a fair profit; and that it is eminently so in the repair and general supervision of railroads and canals. This shifting practice has had the effect of making her works a species of Normal schools for the education of engineers and supervisors to take charge of other improvements. This instability results from the recognition of places on the State works, as political offices, instead of scientific and mechanical workshops; and bringing to bear on their control and direction, our notions of rotation and short tenure in office. These ideas are sound and republican, and should never be disregarded, in reference to the offices appertaining to our political organization as a government; but it must be conceded that a mere business operation to make money, in competition with the creatures of government and the efforts of individuals, was not contemplated as an office by the organic law of the State; and hence, it is not strange, that the principles proper for one do not apply usefully to the other. What, I would inquire, would be the condition of the Reading railroad, the Pennsylvania railroad and other similar works, were they required to change their engineers and superintendents, at short periods, and bring strangers into their employ? The answer may be readily discovered in the State's experience. I have long been of opinion that in reference to all the subordinates of the Canal Commissioners, changes should not be periodical and prefixed; but should be made as demanded by the exigencies of the public service. The delinquent in any one of the obligations of duty should be dismissed at once, and the only guaranty of continued employment should be found in the superiority of the services rendered the State. All other rules for appointment and dismissal should be speedily obliterated from the system. The present practice deprives the State, to a great extent, of the benefit of that incentive to excel, which actuates all men where character, position and emoluments are at stake.

Of course, my suggestions in reference to the importance of experience will not be understood as applying to all the agents on the works; for instance, it requires but little experience to make a collector, but it has and always will require this to render an agent efficient in the construction and repair of railroads and canals; to foresee exigencies and give harmonious direction to the current operations of this complicated branch of public service. In short, the management wants the application of business organization and principles. A system of books should supplant the use of check rolls, and the operations be so systematized that the receipts and expenditures of each month, as the season passes by, could be announced to the public.

Confusion, obscurity, and redundancy in our annual volume of laws—vexatious inroads upon private rights—attempts at the usurpation of power and consequent strivings and litigation, are, in my opinion, the legitimate fruits of our system of special and omnibus legislation. Indeed the truth of these propositions is too palpable to admit of argument. It is manifested in every year's experience, and in some instances the government, as a consequence, has been forced into the humiliating position of becoming a litigant against her own creatures. Its demoralizing influence is marked and admitted on all hands and imperiously demands an efficient remedy. That the present General Assembly may be distinguished and blessed for applying the axe at the root of the evil and marking the era of its final termination, is my sincere hope.

A prolific source of mischief consists in the practice of passing a number of laws entirely dissimilar in their characteristics, in the same bill, or in what is familiarly known as the "Omnibus System." The inevitable, and indeed the frequently lamented effect of this mode of legislation, has been to facilitate the passage of bills through the General Assembly, and to secure the sanction of the Executive without that critical examination indispensable to a clear comprehension of their true import.

In illustration of the difficulties which the practice imposes upon this branch of the government, it is only necessary to state, that within two days preceding the final adjournment of the last Legislature, no less than one hundred and six bills were presented for Executive consideration, containing three hundred and thirty-four different subjects.—Some of these bills contained as many as twenty dissimilar items of legislation; and of these, some were not even indicated by the transcribed title.

In addition to the difficulty of comprehending the import of such a hetreogeneous mass of matter, the Executive frequently finds himself forced into the dilemma of signing a law which his judgment rejects, or returning another which he really approves. Neither alternative, you will agree with me, is in strict accordance with the mandates of the Constitution. Great inconvenience results to the people, under this system, in paying the enrolment tax upon private laws. In bills, such as I have already described, may be found a number of items, some taxable, and others not, and the bill must be enrolled under its proper number and title, and the tax be first paid. One party interested in this legislation may pay his share, another will refuse to do so, and and a third, on seeing the amount of the tax, concludes that he can live without the law; and thus it has been no uncommon thing for persons to be forced to pay tax on laws in which they have no interest, in order to avail themselves of what the Legislature had expressly granted. Such a state of affairs is scarcely consistent with the dignity of a great State, and certainly demands an efficient remedy.

Some of my predecessors have urged the General Assembly to change this system, and in several previous communications, I have suggested the propriety and justice of passing each proposition separately, at least so far as the objects were dissimilar. But the evil still exists, and I am deeply sensible of the difficulty which the application of a prompt and effectual remedy must always present to the General Assembly. After much reflection on the magnitude of this evil—its various inroads upon private rights, and its demoralizing tendency upon the interests of the people, and the more elevated purposes of legislation, I have determined to co-operate with the General Assembly in the application of the most efficient means which their wisdom may devise for its removal; but in the mean time, as a restraining part of the law-making power, I must beg to be indulged in claiming the privilege of considering each subject of legislation separately, and on its own merits, as contemplated by the spirit of the Constitution. Henceforth, therefore, bills containing a variety of subjects of legislation, dissimilar in their character and purposes, cannot receive the sanction of the present Executive.

Another branch of the evil, and if possible a still greater one, consists of special and local legislation. It is to this practice that we are mainly indebted for an annual volume of laws of most [illegible] dimensions, and for a separate code for nearly every locality in the State. The remedy for this must be found in the adoption of a few more general laws, and the rigid administration of those already in existence. Special acts, you will agree with me, should in no instance be passed where the object can be reached under general laws.

The law of 1791, and its several supplements make provision for the creation and amendment of corporations for literary, charitable and religious purposes, and to create beneficiary societies and fire engine and hose companies, through the instrumentality of the Attorney General and the Supreme Court.—The act of the 13th of October, 1829, extended this power to the courts of the several counties. The acts of 1836 and 1838 make provision for the association of individuals, through the instrumentality of the Attorney General and the Governor, for the purpose of manufacturing iron from mineral coal. In addition to these acts, the law to encourage manufacturing, passed in 1849, and its supplements, provide for associations for the purpose of manufacturing woollen, cotton, flax and silk goods, or for making iron, glass, salt, paper, lumber, oil from rosin, mineral paints, artificial slate, and for printing and publishing; and the supplement of 1853 extends its provisions, in a modified form, to the business of mining of almost every description.

On the subject of erecting new townships and incorporating boroughs, the courts have unlimited power; and in the matter of selling real estate, the property of minors, by guardians, executors or others, acting in a fiduciary capacity, the act of last session on this subject will, in my opinion, reach every imaginable case. Its provisions should not be infringed; for the subject belongs most legitimately to the courts.

I can see no reason why the power to designate election houses should not be confined to the commissioners of the several counties. These officers are usually familiar with localities, and can readily determine what arrangement would best subserve the convenience of the electors. In addition to the fact, which will not be disputed, that this business receives but partial consideration in the Legislature it is objectionable, because of the great space it annually occupies in the journals and laws. I am aware, however, that it has been suggested that the laws of the United States provide that the places for holding the elections for Members of Congress shall be fixed by the Legislature of the several States, and that, therefore, the end in view cannot be attained. In answer to this objection, it may be remarked, that the Legislature having in other instances delegated doubtful powers, such as the right to make paper money, it is scarcely necessary to raise the question of the right to delegate a function so expressly conferred.

A large number of the laws of the last session consist of special acts to incorporate companies to construct plank roads. This object, right and proper in itself, might it seems to me, be reached by a general law, authorizing the association of a number of citizens to construct these highways on proper conditions.

In former communications I have held the doctrine, that but little legislation of any kind was essential to the ends of mere business enterprise—to promote objects understood by all and within the reach of moderate means; and that most certainly, whatever might be deemed expedient should be general in its character. That the Legislature had no moral right to grant special advantages to one citizen and deny them to another; and I have declined to approve any act on this subject, where the corporators were not made liable in their individual estates for the debts of the corporation.

No clearer evidence, it seems to me, can be furnished to show that much of this special legislation is sought and is valuable only because it is special, than is found in its own history. It will be remembered by many of you, that during the Administration of Governor Shunk, numerous applications were made for special acts to incorporate manufacturing companies, and that the Governor refused to give his assent to their passage. In 1849, a general law to encourage manufacturing, liberal in its provisions, was adopted, and you will be astonished to learn that at this time there are not a dozen companies in existence under it. During the sessions of 1852 and 1853, much time was consumed in the consideration of special acts to incorporate mining companies. Near the close of the last session a general law on the subject, applicable to all the counties in the State except six, was passed, and although this law is as favorable in its terms as the special acts solicited, but a single application has been made under it for mining purposes; and even in this instance operations have not commenced. These are significant facts, and in my opinion will fully justify the rejection of all special acts on the subject in the future. *I can see no reason why this general* law should not be extended to the balance of the State, if the people desire to have it; but no special act to organize companies within the counties not included in the general law, can receive my approval, and such as are now in my possession of this character will be returned without the Executive sanction.

At the date of my last annual message, proceedings were pending in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, to test the right of the Franklin canal company to construct a railroad from the City of Erie to the Ohio State line. The decision of the Court was against the company on the main point, and the opinion of Chief Justice Black shows most clearly that the construction of their road was without authority of law, but the preliminary injunction prayed for by the complainant was refused, on the ground that the Commonwealth could not, under the law, give security for costs. The effect of this decision was to place the privileges claimed by the company within the control of the Legislature.

In anticipation of this result, I had suggested to the General Assembly the propriety of taking charge of these valuable rights, and so far as might be practicable, without the exercise of an illiberal principle, render this important link of communication, between the seaboard and the great west, subservient to the interests of the people of Pennsylvania. The subject was considered, but not finally disposed of.

In May last I received a communication from the president of the company, covering the proceedings of a meeting of the board of directors, in which, after allusion to the action of the Supreme Court and the Legislature, a number of propositions were submitted, indicating the willingness of the company to pay certain rates of taxation for the unrestrained use of the road, until after the coming session of the Legislature, or until that branch of government should act on the subject. Believing that I had no right to make conditions with the company, or even to receive the money which they were willing to pay, I declined to entertain the proposition. The relations of the company towards the State, therefore, have undergone no change since the adjournment of the last Legislature, except that the Attorney General has recently taken measures to obtain a final decree in the plea for an injunction and by writ of QUO WARRANTO to revoke the franchises claimed by the company.

Recent occurrences at the city of Erie evince an intensity of feeling amongst the people, seldom equaled on a question of this kind, indicating not only the propriety, but necessity, for prompt and decisive legislative action, as to the rights of this company.

It must be clear to the impartial observer, that the Legislature never intended, by any previous act, to authorize the construction of a railroad between the city of Erie and the Ohio line. Indeed, the highest judicial tribunal in the State has expressed the opinion, that no such authority can be found in the charter of the Franklin canal company; and, in my opinion, the grant should hereafter be made on such conditions only, as will protect and advance the interests of the people of Pennsylvania, so far as they may be involved in the subject. It so happens that Pennsylvania holds the key to this important link of connexion between the East and the West, and I must unhesitatingly say, that where no principle of amity or commerce is to be violated, it is the right and the duty of the State to turn her natural advantages to the promotion of the views and welfare of her own people.

It may be said that a restriction that would require a break of railroad guage at the harbor of Erie, would be the use of an illiberable principle. The answer is, that the necessity for a break of guage between the Ohio line and the seaboard exists, as a consequence of a difference in the width of the New York and Ohio roads. The only question to settle, therefore, relates to the point at which it should occur. I have been able to discover no reasons, founded in public policy, why the break should be fixed at Buffalo, that do not apply with equal force in favor of Erie.—Tonnage and passengers can be as well transhipped at the latter, as at the former city.

So far as concerns the benefit of either city, incident to a transhipment, the idea is unworthy of notice. But the effects of a break of guage, and consequent transhipment east of Erie, upon the business of that harbour, must be paralyzing, if not fatal. It would virtually require shipments to be made either at Cleveland or Buffalo. Scarcely less embarrassing would this arrangement be upon the interests of the Sunbury and Erie road, or any other avenue that may hereafter connect the lake with the city of Philadelphia.

It may be that neighboring states, possessing similar natural advantages, would give them away for our benefit, but I have not been able to discover any fact in the former policy, to justify such a conclusion. I shall await your action with anxiety.

The subscriptions of the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburg to the stock of the Pennsylvania railroad, and the prompt payment of the interest on the same, together with the flattering prospects of that improvement, had the effect of extending the belief that municipal subscriptions could be safely made to any similar enterprize—that such subscriptions were in truth, what had been alleged by some, a mere loan of the credit of the respective municipal corporations, and that neither principal nor interest would ever be demanded.

The consequences of this plausible and seductive doctrine were promptly manifested in the form of numerous applications for legislative authority to municipal bodies to subscribe to railroad stocks in various parts of the State. These applications were invariably pressed on the plea of promoting public convenience and the general prosperity, and a number of laws of this character were adopted. So far as these apply to cities and boroughs, their operation has been rather successful; but when applied to counties it has certainly been much less so; failing entirely in some instances, and in others leading to violent controversies amongst the people, destructive to the value of the municipal bonds thus created. Viewed in every aspect, as a mere question of expediency, the experiments already made would seem to weigh heavily against the policy of such subscriptions; indeed, I have no hesitation in saying that the aversion I have always entertained towards this principle, and especially its extension to counties, has been greatly strengthened by this experience and we should now, it seems to me, as a prudent people, profit by this lesson and avoid the practice in the future. Always doubting the policy of such subscriptions, and declaring my views freely against them, I have not felt required to interpose the Executive prerogative against the judgment of the people directly interested in the question; or in other words, to judge for citizens of a particular locality on a subject relating merely to their pecuniary interests, or to resist the wishes of their immediate representatives.

In a communication addressed to the General Assembly in March, 1852, on this subject, I remarked, "that the power to subscribe should never be exercised by municipal corporations, unless the interests of the people represented by such authority are directly and certainly identified with the project on which the money is to be expended. The operation of the principle may be equitable, when applied to the people of a city or town, whose interests are identical, but when applied to the people of a county, it may not be so. On the contrary, it may prove most unjust and oppressive—subjecting the people to burthens in the shape of taxes for the construction of public improvements, from which they *may never realize benefit direct or remote*. The people in one section of a county may derive valuable advantages from the construction of a public work, whilst those of another section, equally taxed for the payment of the interest and principal of the debt, so contracted, may possibly realize no benefit at all." It is to these effects that may be attributed the violent contests that have grown up in certain counties, to which the principle has been extended.

In the State of Ohio, where this dangerous practice also prevailed, a constitutional prohibition has been deemed necessary by the people, and municipal subscriptions cannot now be made, even with the assent of those affected by the measure. The experience of that State, as I have learned, was alike against the practice of making improvements in this way, and that in the end, it became inefficient, through the disposition of capitalists and others to rely alone upon municipal corporations for the means of constructing public improvements. I am decidedly of the opinion, that a similar decision would be made by the people of this State, when the proper opportunity is presented. In the meantime, this insidious and dangerous mode of contracting debts should be guarded against with the utmost vigilance. I shall indulge the hope, that all future applications for legislation of this character, may be rejected by the General Assembly.

It is my duty to inform you that $528,351 of the relief issues of May, 1841, are still in existence, and continue to pollute the channels of circulation. Under the provisions of the act of April last, $121,812 of those notes, of a less denomination than five dollars, have been cancelled, and the whole amount can, under this law, be ultimately extinguished. But the process has not been so rapid as was anticipated, nor is it sufficiently so to meet the demands of the public weal. I respectfully suggest, therefore, that the law be so amended as to make it the duty of the State Treasurer to retain from time to time, as near as practicable, the amount, in relief notes, necessary to meet the entire demands of the sinking fund. I also recommend the repeal of the act of April 10, 1849, authorizing the re-issue of this currency.

The occurrences of the past year greatly strengthen the views I expressed in my last annual message, on the subject of the currency. The dangers of an inflated paper system have been most strikingly manifested in the experience of a number of the surrounding States, and nothing, in my opinion, saved our own metropolis, and possibly other parts of the State, from the consequences of a severe contraction of the currency, but our vast agricultural and mineral productions, and the unusually high prices which these commanded in foreign markets.

I have always held the doctrine, that our country, like all others, must have a system of currency; and whilst, therefore, I have resisted the excessive increase of banking capital, I have not sought to oppose, entirely, the system we have. That it is the best that the [illegible] could devise, is not believed, nor is it probable that the authors of the paper system, enjoying the experience of the present age, and possessing the vast amount of coin now in existence, would have entailed this evil upon us. But we have it, and the best we can do is to mitigate its consequences whilst it endures, and throw it off by degrees. I believe that the Pennsylvania system of paper money, resting on a specie basis, small as it is, and the individual liability of the stockholders, is as safe as any other. I prefer it vastly to the loose plan existing in some of the neighboring States, or to the scheme of free banking adopted in other sections of the Union.

That any system of banking that authorizes the emission of small paper as a medium of circulation, must entail evil consequences upon the country, has been too clearly demonstrated by our own experience to need elucidation by argument. It is believed, therefore, that it is the true policy of this and of all the States, to restrict the paper circulation to notes of a large denomination. Those of a small denomination should be gradually withdrawn from circulation, in order to make room for the vast accessions of the precious metals from California and Australia. In vain shall we seek to disseminate coin throughout the country, and induce their circulation at points remote from the Atlantic cities so long as small paper is permitted to exist. If notes of the denomination of five dollars were withdrawn from the channels of circulation, the vacuum thus created would be rapidly supplied with gold and silver, and so also with those of a greater nominal value. But so long as this paper medium is permitted to circulate, it will be impracticable to induce the general diffusion of coin. The people inquire why it is, that with the vast increase of gold so little is seen. The answer is, that bank notes always intervene. The trader, merchant and others retain the coin and pay out the paper; and the only remedy is to be found in the removal of the latter. There is, perhaps, no principle applicable to this question better settled, than that which proves that two kinds of currency, differing in value, will not circulate together. The least valuable will constantly be obtruded, whilst the more precious will be displaced. The gradual withdrawal of the smaller denomination of paper, presents to my mind the greatest practical reform that can be applied to our system of currency. The exchange of one paper system for another, and the incorporation of restrictions on this or that point of the one we have, altho' often right and necessary, can never eradicate the evil.

I would not, however, be understood as favoring a very sudden alteration in our system of currency, regarding, as I do, all violent changes in the policy of government as unjust and oppressive. All the business arrangements of the country are based upon our present plan, and it is so interwoven with the general affairs of life as to forbid its rapid withdrawal. But the beginning should be made, and we should prepare to throw off a system which will in the future, to a greater extent, perhaps, than in the past, render our country tributary to her rivals, and make our people "hewers of wood and drawers of water to other nations." No other reform in the political policy of this nation, I sincerely believe, would have such a direct tendency to promote all the great interests of the American people. A practical, safe and efficient mode of carrying out this work, is to be found in the gradual extinguishment of bank notes of a small denomination.

This reform, however, to be complete, and to give the people the full benefit of its salutary effects upon our commercial operations with other nations, must be common to the whole country. The efforts of a single member of the Confederacy, however thorough and well directed, can achieve but partial success. Even in a local point of view they can scarcely exercise a controlling influence. For instance, vacuums in the channels of paper circulation in one State are too liable to be supplied by the issues of others, interdicted, though the circulation of the latter may be, by positive law. These considerations have suggested the importance of a simultaneous action of the States on the subject, and it has occurred to my mind, that a convention of delegates from each, appointed by the respective legislatures, might be a good mode of directing public attention to the subject, and securing efficient action.

In the mean time, our State can take the lead in this work; as she can also carefully restrict the evil tendencies of the present system, by requiring the institutions now in existence to make more frequent settlements, and render more efficient her present system, by confining the amount of banking capital, as a basis of paper issues, to the lowest point consistent with the demands of legitimate business. I believe the amount we have now comes up to this standard, and that the best interests of the people require that it should not be increased.

Efforts, extensive, energetic, and highly commendable are being made in all parts of the country to advance the interest of agriculture, by the dissemination of correct information concerning this great pursuit, and in this way bestow upon the farmer, the blessings of a scientific, as well as a greatly refined practical understanding of the noble work in which he is engaged.

Pennsylvania, so eminently an agricultural State, and therefore so deeply interested, can not be indifferent to the merits of this enterprise. Her best energies may wisely be exercised to secure its success. Already much has been accomplished in the way of removing prejudices heretofore extensively cherished against any system of agricultural education, and by the extinguishment of doubts as to the utility, or even the practicability, of applying the principles of science to the business of farming.

The belief that these principles can be so applied, I am gratified to perceive is rapidly gaining popular favor. Indeed, the experiments which have been made in this country and in Europe, clearly establish the utility of scientific farming, and in both, the necessity for such a system is manifest.

A proper understanding of the constituent elements of the soil—the influence of these in the production of vegetable matter—the means of maintaining these elements in their original strength—the nature of stimulants for the soil, and their proper use—the quality of seeds, and the breed of animals, make up the main features of this system. These subjects will constitute an agreeable, and, I have no doubt, a highly advantageous study for the farming community.

In my last annual message I suggested the propriety of appointing an Agricultural Chemist, to be paid a moderate salary, and whose labors should be given to the State and county societies. I still entertain the opinion that such an officer, surrounded by proper opportunities, would render great service in the cause of agriculture.

The utility of establishing an agricultural college, with a model farm attached, wherein the principles of a scientific cultivation of the soil and manual labor in that pursuit would be joined to the usual academical studies, has been strongly urged upon my attention.—Such an institution and system of education, it is believed, would at the same time improve the physical and moral condition of the professional mercantile classes, and promote the social and intellectual attainments of the agriculturist, mechanic and laborer, in addition to the vast benefits it would confer upon the pursuit of the farmer. These considerations, and others which will doubtless be presented by the advocates of the proposed institution, will commend the subject to your favorable consideration. It is believed that such an institution can be successfully organized under the auspices of the State and county societies.

A highly useful institution has recently been organized at Philadelphia, under the auspices of liberal and patriotic citizens of that city and vicinity, in pursuance of an act of the last session, named 'The Polytechnic College of Pennsylvania,' in which the education of youth in a practical knowledge of mining, manufacturing and the mechanic arts is united with the ordinary literary studies. Surely, as much can be done to perfect a prac-

tical understanding of the pursuit of the farmer.

Within a few years past the general government has expended a large sum of money in the construction of a dry dock at the Philadelphia navy yard, with a railway attached, to facilitate the operation of raising and repairing vessels. A survey of the Delaware river has also been made, which justifies the opinion that there is a sufficient depth of water in its channel to admit vessels of a large class with entire safety. The location of this yard, on the bank of the Delaware, in the Southern part of the county of Philadelphia, accessible from all points, surrounded by a vigorous and flourishing population, and blessed with a healthy climate, gives to it advantages not surpassed by those surrounding the navy yards of any section of the Union. There is, then, no reason why it should not receive a full share of patronage from the Government. Why it has not been so favored I shall not at this time attempt to learn, but that the fact has been the cause of regret and complaint among the people of Philadelphia and other parts of the State, is a circumstance which cannot be disguised. No considerations of public interests, which I have been able to discover, would seem to demand this policy. Nothing, in my opinion, is gained by it in economy, efficiency or skill in the construction of vessels. The materials for this work can be as conveniently and cheaply procured at Philadelphia as at any other point in the country, and her mechanics stand as high as any others in point of skill and efficiency in all the branches of this business, and pre-eminent in the construction of steam machinery. I feel justified, therefore, in entertaining the hope that a more equal distribution of patronage shall hereafter distinguish the action of the department at Washington.

The consolidation of the city and county of Philadelphia into one municipal government, is a subject that will be pressed upon your consideration during the present session.—Without desiring to express an opinion on the policy of the measure, I may say, that I regard it as involving vast considerations connected with the welfare of our metropolis, and consequently to the State at large, and as such it should, as I have no doubt it will, command prompt and anxious consideration.

I have long believed that the loans of the State should be consolidated into three or four classes, and be under the direct control of the treasury department at Harrisburg. The books are now kept at the Bank of Pennsylvania, where the loans are transferred, reissued and cut up into any shape to suit the wishes of the holder; for which service that institution is claiming heavy yearly compensation. There would be no difficulty whatever, I am confident, in exchanging new coupon bonds for the certificates of loan now outstanding, without any average extension of the maturity of the loans, at a cost of a few thousand dollars. Indeed, on this point I am entirely certain the exchange can be made a source of profit to the State above all expenses. This accomplished, and the interest can be paid at the Treasury, and the whole business of that department rendered the more simple and safe.

The financial year commences and closes on the last day of November, and the appropriation and school year on the first of June.—The effect of this arrangement is to beget confusion in the business of the several departments of Government. Indeed, so completely is this the case, that it is quite impossible for a person not familiar with the subject to comprehend their operation. I suggest the propriety of commencing the fiscal year for all purposes on the first of December. This would bring the Canal, Treasury, School and Auditing Departments into harmonious action, and render their operations concurrent and simple.

I have never felt willing to see our fundamental law changed for light or doubtful reasons, but I sincerely believe that when the proper time arrives it will be wise so to amend the Constitution as to require that each law shall be passed in a separate bill, and receive not less than a majority of votes of each House on a call of the yeas and nays; to provide that all laws of a public nature shall be general in their character and apply to the entire State; that municipal corporations, vested with all the power the Legislature could confer, should not have the right to become subscriber to or holders of the stock of other corporations; to interdict the creation of debt for any purpose except war; to unite some other functionary with the Governor in the exercise of the pardoning power.

In compliance with the provisions of the 55th section of the last general appropriation law, directing the Governor to "sell and convey the State arsenal property in Juniper street, in the city of Philadelphia," conditioned that the sum of thirty thousand dollars should be obtained for the same, I caused notice to be given, through the press, that sealed proposals would be received for the same, and naming the minimum price and terms of sale. The highest and only bid received was that of the Pennsylvania railroad company, naming the sum of thirty thousand dollars. There being no other bidder, the property was accordingly conveyed to that company.

The purchase of another suitable lot and the erection of a new building, presented a service of greater difficulty, the law restraining the entire cost to the price obtained for the old property. I deemed it proper that military gentlemen of Philadelphia should be consulted, as to the location of the new building. The general wish appeared to be the selection of a central site, and at the same time the erection of a building of greater dimensions and cost than the act seemed to contemplate. Recently, however, negotiations have been started for the purchase of a lot of ground, which it is believed will answer the purpose, and give general satisfaction as to location.

The Attorney General, as required by an act approved the 19th of April last, has made diligent efforts to close the claims of the Commonwealth against defaulting agents and public officers. The result of his labors will be communicated to you at an early day.

In accordance with the 45th section of the appropriation law of last session, I appointed George Blattenberger, Esq., to superintend the removal of certain obstructions out of the "raft channel in the Susquehanna river, at Brubaker's island." He has caused the work to be completed in a satisfactory manner, at a cost of $247 50, leaving $102 50, of the appropriation unexpended, in the treasury.

I deem it proper to remark in this connection, that there are obstacles in the way of descending navigation at various points in that stream, the removal of which, by the State, would be but an act of justice to those interested in the navigation, in view of what they have suffered in personal comfort and pecuniary profit, as a consequence of the construction of the public works.

The numerous accidents that have occurred on the railroads of the country during the past season—the consequent destruction of human life and property, the difficulties that have surrounded all efforts to trace these casualties to their true cause, and to impose on the delinquents just responsibilities, have suggested the necessity for more specific laws on the subject; and I respectfully recommend the measure to your favorable notice. It is believed that much could be accomplished for the security of railroad travel, by additional precautionary measures in the direction of passenger trains. Our State, it is true, has not been the scene of so many of these disasters as some others; but this may not be the case when speed shall be greatly increased, as is contemplated by some of our railroad companies.

Whatever relates to the cause of education—to the moral and social condition of the people or to the amelioration of human suffering, should receive and deliberate consideration. All our educational, benevolent, charitable and reformatory institutions are, therefore, commended to your special care.

The State Lunatic Asylum, situate within a mile of the capitol, is now in successful operation and in most flourishing condition, realizing to the fullest extent the sanguine expectations of its amiable and benevolent founder; and it is but just to its accomplished superintendent to say, that Miss Dix regards its present organization and management as eminently proper and skilful.—Upon this institution the State has already bestowed the sum of $206,199, and a small sum may still be required to place it in a condition of perfect self reliance.

By the act of April 7, 1853, was incorporated the "Pennsylvania training school for idiotic and feeble-minded children." To this humane and benevolent purpose the Legislature, with the liberality which has ever distinguished the State, since the time of her illustrious and pure minded founder, has extended a helping hand. The object of this institution is to discover humanity in its lowest condition of mental and physical weakness and deformity, and elevate it to the dignity of intelligence, order and usefulness. Its disinterested and benevolent founders have merited the thanks of the christian and patriot.

The House of Refuge, in Philadelphia, may possibly require further legislation. The board of managers of that truly charitable institution are now erecting a spacious and costly building, into which they expect to transfer the inmates of the old house at an early day. Of all schemes for the amelioration of human distress and suffering, or for the reclamation of erring humanity, there is no one which more forcibly commends itself to christian sympathy and support than the House of Refuge. Having for its sole aim the reformation rather than punishment of the young, whose offences are often the result of misfortune rather than criminal intent: who sin through the weakness of moral perceptions, or from impure associations which so fatally attract and mislead the young and thoughtless. I cheerfully and earnestly commend this admirable institution to your fostering care.

The report of the superintendent will exhibit to you the condition of the common schools of the Commonwealth. No department of the Government has greater claims upon the General Assembly than this, and it affords me the greatest satisfaction to be able to assure you of the flourishing condition of the common school system, and of the unusual interest manifested in every part of the Commonwealth in the cause of education. We should look forward with lively interest to the day when our great Commonwealth, freed, to some extent, from the shackles of debt, can, as she doubtless will, contribute an adequate sum to this cause.

My attention has been called to the condition of the State Library by the officer having charge of it at this time. It is alleged, with evident reason and truth, that the rooms now in use are too small for the purpose: that many of the books are stowed away in boxes, and also that the laws providing for their security and imposing responsibilities on the Librarian, are quite insufficient. This highly interesting and useful institution will doubtless receive your special care.

It is proper that I should make known to you the progress that has been made on the subject of the erection of a monument at Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, commemorative of the Declaration of Independence.

In October, 1852, the councils of Philadelphia, by unanimous consent, passed an ordinance dedicating the necessary ground in Independence Square, to this patriotic and national purpose, and proposing to give possession of the premises to the representatives of nine or more of the original States.

By an act of the Legislature of February last, confirming this ordinance of the councils, the Governor was authorized to appoint a trustee to act in conjunction with the trustees of the other States, in the erection of the monument. I accordingly appointed Albert G. Waterman, Esq., of Philadelphia, the trustee on behalf of Pennsylvania.

The States of New York, New Hampshire and Connecticut have adopted laws similar to that of this State, and trustees have been appointed in each. Under the terms of these laws, no action can be taken by the trustees, until at least nine of the thirteen original States shall have signified their willingness to participate in the enterprise.—There are still four States wanting, and with them the issue must rest for the present.

I am unwilling to believe that an object so entirely proper in itself—so congenial to the feelings of the American nation—so significant in its historic and moral bearing, and so touchingly interesting to every American heart, can even be long delayed, much less defeated. It was the magic power of the Declaration of Independence which bound together thirteen sparsely populated, tax-ridden and oppressed colonies, and erected them into an independent nation. By it was first proclaimed to the world the equality of all men, and their capacity for, and right of self government. Under the auspices of this great instrument our liberties were achieved, and the thirteen feeble colonies acting on its benign principles, and guided at every step by an over-ruling Providence, have grown into thirty-one sovereign States—all teeming with the elements of national wealth—all prosperous and progressive—members of one vast confederacy whose boundaries are marked by the Atlantic and Pacific, and enjoying a commerce co-extensive with the civilized world. Honored, feared, and patronized by all nations; already sustaining a population of twenty five millions of inhabitants, rejoicing in the blessings of civil and religious liberty, and in a high degree of moral and social happiness. And shall we not have a monument to perpetuate the events from which these manifold blessings have sprung? Some imperishable memorial of our gratitude—an everlasting witness of the great things done among and for us—some visible sign to perpetuate the memory of the Declaration of Independence—the Revolution—the heroes who participated in the mighty struggle—and the Constitution that crowned and defined the privileges so nobly achieved.—If these deserve not a monument, then all others have been erected in vain.

A structure commensurate with the moral grandeur of the event, its world-wide consequences, is not contemplated; but what can be, and should be accomplished, is the erection of a structure after the plan indicated by the committee—a beautiful and ever-enduring embodiment of the Nation's gratitude to the authors of the Declaration; an imperishable personification of our fidelity to its principles, and their natural offspring, the Constitution and the Union.

The location of this political Mecca will be most fortunate. Central to the original States—eligible to the younger members of the confederacy, and planted on the soil of the old Keystone who never has, and by the blessing of God, never will falter in her fidelity to the national compact, to all its forms and conditions—as in times past, so will she in future, should the occasion unhappily arise, frown upon the first dawn of discontent against the integrity of the Union, come whence it may, or by whomsoever instigated. The weight of her vast moral and political power, I firmly believe, will be wielded to resist the tide of dissension and desolation, and to keep the political atmosphere around the monument, when erected, pure, national.

The present is also an auspicious time for this work of national fellowship. The compromise measures, recently adopted, and sanctified by the approval of Clay, of King and of Webster, have quieted the elements of national discord; and to prolong this peace and quiet it is but necessary to maintain these measures and the requirements of the Constitution; to discountenance in future the agitation of questions settled by the federal compact, and disdain the actions of those who would hazard the peace of the country to gratify personal hate, or to accomplish the ends of personal ambition.

Jan. 4, 1854. WM. BIGLER.

Chicago Railroads.—Chicago is becoming a great railroad centre. The Chicago Journal furnishes a statement of the number of trains arriving and departing from there daily. The recapitulation gives to Chicago seventy-four trains arriving and departing daily. The Journal adds:

"We would also state that, when all the railroads centering at this city are completed, we shall have nearly two hundred and fifty trains arriving and departing daily, bringing and taking their thousands of passengers and the mineral products and manufactures of the East and West. Chicago must improve more in strength and population under such influences than we dare predict."

The Sandwich Islands Constitution.—In the constitution of the Sandwich Islands the first article reads as follows: "It is our fixed decree, I. That no law shall be enacted which is at variance with the word of Jehovah, or at variance with the general spirit of His word. All laws of the island shall be in consistency with the general spirit of God's law."

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Friday, January 6, 1854.

☞We issue our paper in advance of the regular day, on account of the Message of the Governor.

☞Our thanks are due to Dr. MELLINGER, of the Senate, for a copy of the Governor's Message, which we received on Wednesday evening. We also received some favors from Mr. ELLIS last night.

☞GEORGE ARNOLD, Esq. has given the usual bonds as County Treasurer, and entered upon the duties of his office.

☞EDWARD M'PHERSON has retired from the Editorship of the "Independent Whig," at Lancaster, and is succeeded by Mr. FENN, late of the Harrisburg Telegraph.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

This body assembled at Harrisburg on Tuesday last. In the Senate, Mr. M'CASLIN was elected Speaker; and in the House, Mr. CHASE—both Democrats, of course.—Mr. Jack was re-elected Clerk of the House; Wm. S. Picking, Assistant; Messrs. Adams, Grey, Stockton, and Gillis, Transcribing Clerks.

☞The Franklin Railroad between Hagerstown and Chambersburg is to be re-laid. The contract for furnishing cross-ties has been awarded to R. Bennett, of Hagerstown.

☞All the Germans arrested at Cincinnati, on the charge of attempted violence to the Pope's Nuncio, have been acquitted; and the evidence shows that the conduct of the police was outrageous and unjustifiable. Public sympathy is now with the Germans, and the police are strongly denounced.

☞It is said that Smith O'Brien, another of the Irish patriots who had been transported by the British Government to Van Dieman's Land, has made his escape from thence, and may shortly be expected in this country.

☞The Erie Railroad troubles appear to have settled down into quiet. The rioters on the part of the railroad companies, finding that they would not be allowed to proceed till the legal questions as to their rights were settled, have desisted from their attempts, and the Erie rioters have therefore remained quiet, waiting for the Court to decide the matter. The disturbance was greatly promoted by the intemperate and abusive language of the papers at Buffalo and Cleveland against the citizens of Erie.

☞The Rev. Dr. McLane, President of Lafayette College, at Easton, has received $100,000 towards the endowment of that Institution. In honor of this success, there was, on Monday night, a grand illumination of the College, and a torch-light procession of the students. Efforts are to be made to increase the endowment to $150,000.

☞A proposition has been made in the Legislature of Virginia to purchase Mount Vernon, and a committee of five has been appointed to inquire into the expediency, and also as to the price and terms upon which such purchase may be negotiated.—It is thought the committee will report in favor of the purchase. The National Intelligencer says:—"Should Virginia decide to buy Mount Vernon, we hope that Congress will present to the State a suitable monument for the venerated spot—a simple white marble column, we should say, lofty enough to be seen from the City which bears his name, and to which every visitor of the Metropolis could direct his eyes and say, *"there is Mount Vernon; that is the* TOMB OF WASHINGTON."

☞A resolution has passed both Houses of Congress, to present an elegant sword to Gen. WOOL, for his gallant services in Mexico.

☞The whole subject of the construction of a Railroad to the Pacific, has been referred to a select committee of nine members, in the Senate.

☞A man named David Hughes was killed at Williamsport, Md., on Wednesday week, in a fight. Several persons have been arrested. This is the third person that has been killed there in the last six months! What a state of society!

☞A very serious accident occurred at Baltimore on Monday last. A large steam-boiler in the machine-shop of Mr. Charles Rhinehart, on Light street, exploded, shattering the building from the foundation to its roof. Seven workmen were seriously injured, four of them fatally—they were dreadfully bruised and mangled. The explosion was caused by one of the boiler-pipes having become frozen up and not allowing the steam to escape. Several of those injured have large families.

Fall in a Tunnel.—It is stated that a serious fall of earth and stone has occurred in the tunnel of the Pennsylvania Central railroad on the mountain. It is thought it will occasion some two or three weeks delay in the completion of the company's road across the mountains.

☞A despatch from Pittsburg states that John B. Vashon, a negro barber of wealth, and a prominent abolitionist, died on Thursday evening, of apoplexy, at the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, just as he was about starting for the East.

American Negotiation for Foreign Islands.—It is stated recently that the United States had offered to advance a considerable sum to the Porte, on condition of receiving an island in the Archipelago. We now see it stated that Mr. Buchanan has been engaged in the preliminary negotiation for the purchase of an island in that sea for a naval depot or arsenal. It is deemed necessary by the United States government, it is said, to have a depot there or in the Mediterranean.

☞The number of executions during 1853, was 61. There are 9 persons in different parts of the country already sentenced to be executed during the present year.

☞The steamer Pearl, bound to New Orleans with a cargo of sugar, sunk on Saturday night last, and it is supposed that 18 lives were lost.

Dreadful Storm.

☞The Boston papers are filled with distressing accounts of marine disasters on the coast from the late storm. Mariners say it was the most severe ever experienced on the Atlantic coast. A large number of vessels have been lost, and in several instances the whole crews perished. Ten vessels were ashore at Newport, twenty-one back of Cape Cod, and all along the coast vessels were wrecked.

Later.—The accounts of the late gale come into Boston, with additional disasters. At Provincetown 20 lives were lost.—Wrecks were drifting ashore with all hands perished. Such disasters were never before known in that region. A large number of vessels were sunk at the wharves at Halifax—and many wrecked along the coast, and a large number of lives lost.

Dreadful Shipwreck and Loss of Life.

Boston, Jan. 3., P. M.—The ship Staffordshire, Capt. Richardson, from Liverpool for Boston, struck on Blanore Rock, south of Seal Island, on the 31st December, and was totally wrecked. The first and second mates with 17 sailors reached Cape Sable, and were saved. The third mate and 130 others, were picked up fortunately, and landed at Shelbourne. The most heart rending part of this calamity, however, is yet untold in the fact that *one hundred and seventy-seven passengers*, including the captain, perished with the wreck and found a watery grave. The sufferings and hardships endured by those who were saved are indescribable. The cargo of the ship Staffordshire was valued at nearly one million of dollars. The vessel is valued at about $120,000.

☞A serious accident took place on the New York Central Railroad on Thursday week. The cars from Buffalo were thrown off the track, one of which, a passenger car, was turned upside down. Mr. B. M'Coy, of Lockport, had his collar bone broken and a severe wound in his head. Mrs. M'Coy—several severe flesh wounds on her body and head. Sylvanus Payne, of Leroy, had his head badly bruised and hip injured.—Mrs. Payne, his wife, has five ribs broken, and is otherwise bruised. Mr. and Mrs. P. were married in New York on Thursday, and, in company with Mr. and Mrs. McCoy, married about a week since, were going east on a wedding tour, which has been thus suddenly and sadly interrupted. Miss A Langdon, of New York, was badly injured about the head; Mrs. Heath had one rib broken; Mr. Smith, of Batavia, and his wife and child were injured; Mr. Hathaway, wife and two children, slightly injured; Mr. Orrin Strong had his arm broken, and Mrs. Nortrop, of Rochester, slightly injured about the head.

☞Several other railroad accidents have occurred since our last; but the damage was confined to the destruction of locomotives and cars, and but one life lost, that of a brakesman. Collisions are now of almost daily occurrence.

Immigration to Iowa.—The emigration into Iowa the present season is astonishing and unprecedented. For miles and miles, day after day, the prairies of Illinois are lined with cattle and wagons, pushing on towards this prosperous State. At a point beyond Peoria, during a single month, seventeen hundred and forty-three wagons had passed, and all for Iowa. Allowing five persons to a wagon, which is a fair average, would give 8,715 souls to the population. This being but the emigration of the month, and upon one route only out of many, it would not be an unreasonable assertion to say that fifty thousand men, women, and children will have gone into that State by the first of December, reckoning from the first of December.—*Louisville Journal.*

Railroad Survey Completed.—The contemplated railroad from Columbia, Pa., to Port Deposit, Md., to join there with the branch of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad, it is stated, has been surveyed, and the estimated cost is $7,500 per mile, with the exception of a half a mile tunnel.

Snow Twenty Feet Deep.—A merchant of Boston who resides in Lynn, informs the Transcript that he reached Boston by private conveyance last Friday, as the trains did not run upon the railways. He reports an immense body of snow in the deep cuts upon the Salem Turnpike. In many places in North Chelsea, the snow is full twenty feet deep, for a distance of forty rods. The citizens of the town had turned out to break open the path.

☞The deposites of gold in the United States Mint for the month of December amount to four millions five hundred thousand dollars. The total deposites for the last year amount to fifty-three millions five hundred thousand dollars.

☞On Monday morning, Dec. 26, a fire occurred in Thornton, Ind., consuming nine buildings and causing a loss of $25,000.

Frightful.—On Tuesday last, the wife of George Wallington, who resides about five miles north of Madison, Ind., while in a fit of insanity, threw her little child, four months of age, into the fire; no one being immediately at hand, it was so badly burned as to die almost immediately.

☞We take pleasure in calling attention to the Advertisement of Messrs. Lambert & Co., of this city, whose advertisement will be found in our paper to-day. The senior of this firm was for many years at the head of one of the most extensive Jobbing Houses of Philadelphia, and for the last four years in this city, where he removed for the purpose of being able to give the numerous patrons of the house all the advantages that were to be gained by being located in the Central Commercial Metropolis of the Union, and thus far the effort has been crowned with unprecedented success. We bespeak for them a continued success, as their efforts to please and low prices deserve it.—*N. Y. Evening.*

Married,

[illegible] ANDREW D. [illegible] of New [illegible] Miss EMILINE [illegible] Mr. George [illegible]

On the same day, by Rev. J. P. [illegible] NEWPHER [illegible] Miss SARAH ANN [illegible]

On the 29th ult., by Rev. [illegible] Mr. JEREMIAH [illegible] Miss HARRIET E. HUGHES, [illegible]

Died,

On the 23d ult., Mrs. SARAH DOLL, widow of Charles [illegible] MARY JANE, [illegible]

On the [illegible] Mrs. BRIDGET WEAVER, wife of Mr. Jeremiah Weaver [illegible]

Late from Europe.

The steamer Canada arrived on Wednesday, with Liverpool dates to the 24th December.

The Allied Fleets had entered the Black Sea, leaving six ships to guard Constantinople. The Czar having frequently declared that the entry of the fleets into that sea would be equivalent to a declaration of war, the withdrawal of the Russian ministers from London and Paris was immediately looked for.

Further skirmishing had occurred along the Danube. The Russians attacked Kalafat on the 4th, but were repulsed after great carnage.

Our Minister to Spain, Mr. Soule, had fought a duel at Madrid with the French Minister, and young Soule had also fought with the Duke of Alba. Nobody damaged.

Breadstuffs still advancing.

Be Careful of your Ashes.—A house, barn, and other out-buildings, belonging to Mr. Kingman Littlefield, of Hartland, Me., were, with their contents, entirely consumed by fire, a few days since. The fire originated from *ashes left in the shed!* Nearly at the same time another dwelling house, near Burnham Village, took fire in the same way and was destroyed.

☞A list of the steamboat accidents during the year 1853, has just been published. The number was 31; persons killed, 319; wounded, 158.

COMMUNICATED.

"Ever Green Cemetery."

An adjourned meeting in reference to the Public Cemetery, was held at McConaughy's Hall, on Friday evening, Dec. 30—SOLOMON POWERS President, and HENRY J. STAHLE Secretary.

The sum of $2,465 was reported as having been subscribed to the stock of the Cemetery. It was also stated that the Presbyterian Church would subscribe $100; the Methodist Church $100; and Christ's Church $40. The others have not yet taken action in the matter.

The Committee on Subscriptions are requested to persevere in their labors.

The Committee on Sites made report, which was accepted; and on taking a vote upon the choice of a site for the Cemetery, the first hill on the Baltimore turnpike, west side, embracing lands of George Shryock and Conrad Snyder, was nearly unanimously chosen—each stockholder casting one vote.

D. McConaughy, C. W. Hoffman and J. B. Danner, were appointed a committee to purchase the ground for the Cemetery—the number of acres not to be less than twelve, nor more than sixteen.

On motion, *Resolved*, That each person, natural or artificial, holding stock in said company, shall be entitled to but one vote at the elections of said company.

The Committee on Purchase were instructed to close arrangements with St. James' Church.

Adjourned, to meet at the call of the last-named Committee.

The Markets.

BALTIMORE—Friday last.

Flour,	$7 12 to 7 18
Wheat,	1 63 to 1 68
Rye,	96 to 97
Corn,	63 to 70
Oats,	45 to 46
Cloverseed,	6 37 to 6 50
Timothyseed,	2 87 to 3 12
Flaxseed,	1 30 to 1 35
Cattle,	6 00 to 8 50

YORK—Friday last.

Flour, per bbl., from stores,	$7 00
Do. " from wagons,	6 62
Wheat, per bushel,	1 40@1 55
Rye, "	85
Corn, "	57
Oats, "	40
Timothy Seed, per bushel,	3 00
Clover Seed, "	6 25
Flax Seed, "	1 25
Plaster Paris, per ton,	6 50

HANOVER—Thursday last.

Flour, (from Wagons,)	$6 50
Do. Retail.)	7 00
Wheat, per bushel,	1 50@1 58
Rye,	85
Corn,	56
Oats,	37
Timothy Seed,	2 00
Clover Seed,	5 50
Flax Seed,	1 12
Plaster Paris, per ton,	6 25

Metropolitan Silk Stock!

REMOVAL.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Silk and Fancy Goods,

HAVING removed to their new Warehouse, *No. 55, Chambers street, New York*, (opposite the Park), invite the attention of the Trade to their SPRING IMPORTATION of RICH SILKS.

DRESS GOODS.
SHAWLS.
RIBBONS.
EMBROIDERIES, &c.

Merchants throughout the U. States are solicited to examine our assortment, which in novelty, richness and variety, is believed to be unsurpassed in this metropolis, and adapted to the wants of the very best trade in this country; all of which will be offered to Cash and first-class six mos. Buyers, on the most favorable terms.

New York, Jan. 2. 6t

Agricultural Society.

THE Annual Meeting of the "Adams Co. Agricultural Society," will take place at the Court-house, in Gettysburg, on *Tuesday of the January Court*, (17th inst.) at 1 o'clock, P. M. A full attendance is expected.

☞The Committees appointed at the last meeting to procure members in their several neighborhoods, are urged to be active in their duty, and report at the meeting on the 17th.

JOHN McGINLEY, *Pres't.*

HENRY J. STAHLE, *Sec'y.*

A CARD.

THE undersigned, advised by his physician to relinquish the practice of his profession, for the present at least, has placed his business and papers in the hands of DAVID WILLS, Esq. who will practice Law in the several Courts of the County, in whose professional abilities I have every confidence, and whom I cheerfully recommend to the support of the community. W. H. STEVENSON.

Jan. 2. 4t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by Note, or Book-account, are hereby requested to call and pay up by the *25th of January, inst.* Further indulgence need not be expected. D. MIDDLECOFF.

Jan. 2. 4t

NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves to be indebted to me by Note or Book-account, will please call and pay the same on or before the *first day of March next.* All who neglect this notice will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

ABR'M ARNOLD.

Jan 2. tf

Clerk of the Courts.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—At the request of many friends I again offer myself as a candidate for the next CLERK OF THE COURTS of Adams county, subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention, and respectfully solicit your favorable consideration and support, pledging myself, if nominated and elected, to discharge the duties of the office with punctuality and fidelity.

J. J. BALDWIN.

Straban township, Nov. 14. tf

THE undersigned will be a candidate for the Office of *Clerk of the Courts*, subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention, and respectfully solicits the support of his fellow-citizens. JOHN M'CLEARY.

Fairfield, Nov. 28. te

I will be a candidate for the Office of *Clerk of the Courts*, at the next Election, subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.

JOHN GARVIN.

Gettysburg, Nov. 21. tf

REGISTER'S NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS hereinafter mentioned, will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Monday the 16th day of January next*, viz.:

179. The first and final account of Peter O'Neal, Executor of the last will and testament of Nicholas Ginther, deceased.

180. The first account of Henry Reily, Guardian of James E. Shorb, minor son of John Shorb, deceased.

181. The first account of Henry Reily, Testamentary Guardian of Sarah Devine, minor daughter of William Devine, deceased.

182. The first and final account of Solomon Routzahn, Guardian of the person and estate of Julia Ann Eckenrode, deceased, minor daughter of Henry Eckenrode, deceased.

183. The first and final account of John Mowry, Administrator of the estate of Catharine Mowry, deceased.

184. The first and final account of Joseph Fink, Administrator of the estate of David King, deceased.

185. The account of Wm. R. Sadler, Administrator of the estate of Moses Funk, deceased—settled by Agnes Sadler, Administrator of Wm. R. Sadler, deceased.

186. The first and final account of Henry Mickley, Administrator of the estate of Nicholas Bushey, Esq., deceased.

187. The first and final account of Jacob Meals, Administrator of the Estate of William Meals, sen., deceased.

188. The first account of Emanuel Brough and Andrew Brough, Executors of the last will and testament of John Brough, deceased.

189. The first and final account of David Ziegler, Administrator of the estate of Charles Ziegler, deceased.

190. The second and final account of Jacob S. Hollinger, one of the Administrators of the estate of Samuel Hollinger, deceased.

DANIEL PLANK, *Register.*

Register's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 19, 1853. te

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!!

☞*LADIES, THIS WAY!*

MISS McCLELLAN

HAS just opened, at the Corner Room in the Franklin House, (McClellan's) Centre Square, Gettysburg, a neat and well-selected assortment of FANCY GOODS, of every variety—comprising Bonnet Silks, Satins, and Velvets, Ribbons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, French worked Collars, Cambric, Jaconet and Swiss Edgings, Insertings and Muslins, &c. &c., and generally every description of Fancy Goods—to which the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of town and country is invited.

Nov. 21. tf

BEAUTIFULLY

ILLUSTRATED WORKS,

In Splendid Bindings,

New and Attractive Juveniles,

FANCY GOODS,

in great variety—for sale by

Dec. 19. KELLER KURTZ.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, to distribute the balance found in the hands of JOHN L. NOEL, Assignee in trust for Creditors of EUSEBIUS J. OWINGS, to and amongst the parties thereunto entitled, will attend for that purpose, at his Office in the borough of Gettysburg, on *Saturday the 14th day of January, inst.*, at 10 o'clock of said day, when and where all persons interested are requested to attend. R. G McCREARY,

Jan. 2.—3t *Auditor.*

NOTICE.

THOSE persons who know themselves indebted to me of long standing, either by Note or Book account, will please call and pay the same, on or before the *first day of March next.* All those who neglect this notice, will find their notes or accounts in the hands of an officer for collection, as longer indulgence will not be given. GEO. ARNOLD.

Dec. 26. 4t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to us by Note or Book account, will please call and settle by the FIRST OF JANUARY, as it is absolutely necessary that settlement should be made at least once a year. Those wishing to save costs will attend to this.

FAHNESTOCK & SONS.

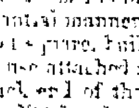
Dec. 19.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a number of lots of YOUNG CHESNUT AND LOCUST TIMBER land, from five to ten acres each. J. D. PAXTON.

Oct. 10. tf

FOR SALE OR TO RENT,



THE EAGLE HOTEL,

In Gettysburg,

CORNER of West York street and West st. The house is 64 feet on West York street, and 70 feet on West street, containing twenty two rooms, is built of brick, in the most substantial manner. There is a Wash-house 12 feet square, built of brick, with oven and smoke-house attached; a large frame Stable on the back end of the lot. The lot is 64 feet front, by 200 feet deep. There is a Lot on West street, covered with stables belonging to said property.

☞If this property is not sold, it will be to rent on the first of April, 1854. Persons wishing to see the property, will please to call on Mr. JOHN L. TATE, who now occupies the same.

MARY ANN GRESWOLD.

Oct. 17. tf

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the "BANK OF GETTYSBURG," intend to make application to the next Legislature for a renewal of their Charter, under the style of the "Bank of Gettysburg"—with banking privileges, and same capital, rights and privileges they now enjoy.

By order of the Board,

GEORGE SWOPE, *Pres't.*

June 20. 6m

SHERIFFALTY.

BY the encouragement of numerous friends I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the Office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention, and I respectfully ask the support of my fellow-citizens. J. F. KEHLER.

Abbottstown, Jan. 2. te

AT the urgent solicitations of many friends I offer myself as a candidate for the Office of SHERIFF, at the next Election, subject to the Whig Nominating Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the Office to the best of my ability and without partiality. JOSEPH BARKER.

Germany township, Nov. 28. te

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—At the request of many friends I again offer myself as a candidate for the next SHERIFFALTY of Adams county, subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention, and pledge myself, if nominated and elected, to discharge the duties of the office satisfactorily to all.

DANIEL MINNIGH.

Latimore township, Nov. 7. tf

THROUGH the encouragement of a number of friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the Office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention. I, therefore, respectfully solicit your votes and influence. Should I succeed in the nomination, and be elected, no effort or exertions on my part shall be spared, by a faithful and impartial performance of the duties thereof, to evince my sense of your kindness and confidence. DAVID NEWCOMMER.

East Berlin, Nov. 28. te

THROUGH the encouragement of a number of friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention—pledging myself, if nominated and elected, to perform the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

GEORGE B. THOMAS.

Reading township, Nov. 7. tf

To the Voters of Adams County:

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—At the solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself to your consideration for the office of SHERIFF at the next Election. Should I be elected, it will be my aim to acknowledge the favor by endeavoring to discharge the duties of the office promptly and with fidelity.

HENRY THOMAS.

Straban township, Dec. 19. te

THE undersigned will be a candidate for the Office of SHERIFF at the next Election, subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention, and respectfully solicits the favorable consideration and support of his friends, pledging himself, if nominated and elected, to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality.

JOHN L. TATE.

Gettysburg, Oct. 24. tf

THROUGH the encouragement of a number of friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the Office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention—pledging myself, if nominated and elected, to perform the duties of the Office to the best of my ability.

GEO. C. STRICKHOUSER.

Gettysburg, Nov. 28. te

FRIENDS & Fellow-Citizens of the County of Adams:—I have never before solicited your votes for any public station. I now present myself to your consideration as a candidate for the Office of SHERIFF, with the confident hope and assurance of receiving from you a cordial, generous, and liberal support. And I would most respectfully ask a nomination from my Whig friends, when assembled in County Convention. If elected, I will endeavor to execute the duties with promptness, lenity, and impartiality, and all my efforts shall be directed towards a faithful discharge of duty. SAMUEL E. HALL.

Cumberland township, Dec. 26. tf

THE undersigned, encouraged by the solicitations of numerous friends, announces himself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF at the next Election, and respectively asks the support of his fellow-citizens. If elected, I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality.

ISAAC NEELY.

Freedom township, Dec. 26. tf

Prothonotary.

To the Voters of Adams County:

GRATEFUL for the favors and evidences of confidence heretofore extended to me by my fellow-citizens, and encouraged by numerous solicitations and friendly assurances, I am induced to announce myself as a candidate for the Office of PROTHONOTARY, subject to the decision of the next Whig County Convention—pledging myself, if nominated and elected, to devote my best efforts to a faithful and impartial discharge of the duties of the office. JOHN PICKING.

East Berlin, Dec. 12. te

THE undersigned will be a candidate for the office of PROTHONOTARY at the next Election, subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.

WM. S. HAMILTON.

Butler township, Nov. 14. tf

THE undersigned will be a candidate for the Office of PROTHONOTARY, at the next Election, subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.

CHARLES W. LEGO.

Franklin township, Jan. 2. tf

Register and Recorder.

THE undersigned will be a candidate for the Office of REGISTER & RECORDER, subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention, and respectfully solicits the support of his fellow-citizens.

ALEXANDER COBEAN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 5. te

To my Friends & Fellow Voters of Adams County.

THE generous and cordial support I received on former occasions, has encouraged me to present myself again to your consideration, and that of the Whig County Convention, as a candidate for the Office of REGISTER & RECORDER of Adams county at the next Election, and I therefore respectfully solicit your votes and influence. Should I succeed in the nomination and be elected, no effort or exertions on my part shall be spared, by a faithful and impartial performance of the duties thereof, to evince my sense of your kindness and confidence.

JOHN L. GUBERNATOR.

Conewago township, Nov. 14 tf

NOTICE

To the Creditors of John Lilly.

SAMUEL LILLY, Esq., late of Mountpleasant township, Adams county, deceased, having, by his last will and testament, directed the payment of the debts of his Son, JOHN LILLY, of the same Township, contracted prior to the 6th day of February, 1851—The undersigned, Executors of the last will and testament of Samuel Lilly, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the said John Lilly, contracted prior to said date, to present the same to the undersigned, properly authenticated, for settlement.

☞The Executors reside in Mountpleasant township, Adams county.

SARAH LILLY,
HENRY REILY,
Ex'rs.

Dec 5.—6t

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Honorable the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly.

GENTLEMEN:—A beneficent Providence has favored the people of our Commonwealth with a high degree of health and general prosperity during the year just closed, and with many other causes of pleasure and gratitude. Humbly acknowledging these blessings, let us ask His divine direction in the discharge of our official obligations.

It affords me unaffected delight to welcome the representatives of the people to the seat of government, and rely for a time, upon the aid of their combined wisdom in the administration of public affairs; as it is also a grateful task to perform the constitutional injunction that requires the Executive to "communicate to the General Assembly information of the state of the Commonwealth," and make such suggestions and recommendations as the welfare of the people and the exigencies of the times may seem to demand; and to the discharge of this obligation I now proceed.

The receipts at the treasury for the year 1853, exclusive of loans, and including the actual balance in the treasury on the first day of December, 1852, (being $671,037 72,) amounted to the sum of $5,952,474 47.

The payments for the same period, exclusive of loans and other extraordinary expenditures, make a total sum of $4,134,048 47, being $1,818,326 10 less than the receipts. Of this excess, $505,057 55 was paid to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and $589,000 towards the payment of old debts and the construction of new work on the North Branch canal and Portage railroad, being part of the temporary loans authorised by the act of the nineteenth of April last; which, together with the balance in the treasury applicable to the redemption of outstanding loans, reduces the actual balance on the first day of December last, to the sum of about six hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, to be used in the payment of the February interest.

The receipts for the year 1854, including the balance in the treasury on the first of December, 1853, may, in my opinion, be safely estimated at $5,846,417 34.

The expenditures for the same period, including $250,000 for the payment of old debts on the public works, and $300,000 for the sinking fund, should not, and if proper care be taken, will not exceed the sum of $4,500,000, leaving a balance in the treasury on the first of Dec., 1854, of $1,340,417 34. Deducting from this $625,000, the amount that should remain in the treasury to meet the interest due Feb. 1, 1855, and we should have a surplus revenue of over $700,000.

It is thus made apparent to my mind, that the treasury will have the ability, during the coming year, to redeem the entire amount of the temporary loans now outstanding, and pay the debts to which I have already referred.—But no additional drafts should be made upon it, without provision being first made for their payment.

At the time of my induction into office, the liabilities of the State were as follows, to wit:

Six per cent. bonds,	$2,314,023 51
Five do. do.,	35,704,458 03
Four and one-half per cent. bonds,	198,200 00
Relief notes, per act of May 4, 1841,	650,163 00
Certificates for unpaid interest on the public debt, for the years 1843, '44, and '45, with their accumulated interest,	204,650 29
Domestic creditors' certificates,	82,932 74
Total liabilities, December 1, 1851,	$40,154,457 45
Add loan of April 2, 1852, for the completion of the North Branch canal,	850,000 00
	$41,004,457 45
From which take the following payments:	
To the sinking fund, $681,469 53	
Interest on outstanding certificates, 50,752 91	
	732,222 47
Total amount of funded debt at this time,	$40,272,235 01

The meet this apparent increase of $117,-777 56 of the public debt, it should be observed that, by the cancellation of six per cent. bonds, we have a saving of $20,000 annually to the treasury, which is equivalent to a virtual payment of $400,000 dollars of the five per cent. bonds. The amount thus saved will be a permanent resource, without making any exaction from the people, and constitute a substantial addition to the sinking fund. It will a virtual reduction of the public debt to the amount of $282,222 47.

The floating liabilities and current demands upon the treasury, at the period I have indicated, were as follows:

Damages, balances on contracts, and for labor and materials on the public works, prior to January, 1852, and since paid, as appears on the books of the Auditor General,	$381,752 15
Temporary loans,	398,600 00
Unpaid appropriations,	621,338 00
Total,	$1,401,090 15
The floating liabilities of the Commonwealth, and current demands upon the treasury at this time, are:	
Railroad and canal debts, $327,734 00	
Temporary loans, 590,000 00	
Unpaid appropriations, 305,695 00	
	1,223,429 00
Difference between the two periods,	$177,661 15

It will thus appear that the floating liabilities are $177,661 15 less than when I assumed the duties of my present station. It should be remarked that floating debt, as above stated, is no new thing. It has always existed to a greater or less degree, but has not usually been exhibited in this form. A balance of unpaid appropriations is unavoidable, and has not been so small for many years, as at present.

During the year 1852 and 1853, the following appropriations and payments have been made, towards the construction of new improvements:

For re-laying the north track of the Columbia railroad,	$355,500 00
For the construction of a new road to avoid the inclined planes on the Allegheny mountains,	656,604 99
For the completion of the Western reservoir,	32,350 41
For the North Branch canal,	1,000,000 00
For the new locks on the Delaware Division,	50,000 00
Total,	$2,143,215 21

From the foregoing figures it is apparent that the operations of the treasury have exceeded our most sanguine expectations, yielding over a million of dollars annually above the ordinary charges and expenses: and showing, that if no new improvements had been in progress, two millions, at least, of the public debt could have been paid during the last two years. In addition to these extraordinary expenditures, there was paid out of the treasury during said period, in pursuance of laws passed prior to 1852: for the State Lunatic Asylum, $70,700; for the publication of the Pennsylvania Archives and Colonial Records $23,163 52; for the improvement of the State penitentiaries, $35,000; for the publication of Professor Rogers' geological survey $16,000; for the preparation of registration books $12,100 19; to the Sugar Valley and Deer Creek Turnpike company $6,000.

It will readily be perceived therefore, that should the appropriations hereafter be confined strictly to the ordinary expenses of government, we shall have an annual surplus revenue exceeding one million of dollars, applicable to the payment of the funded debt. That such should be the policy of the State, after the completion of the works now in progress, will not be doubted. The importance of such economy in view of the great end to be attained—the liquidation of the public debt—and consequent relief of the people from taxation for State purposes, is too manifest for argument. Entertaining these views, I could not give my assent to any new schemes of improvement by the State.

The operations on the public works for the year just closed do not present a very flattering picture, so far as relates to nett revenue. The aggregate amount of business was larger by twenty per cent. than that of any former year, and the gross receipts amounted to the sum of $1,[illegible] being an excess of but $35,[illegible] over the receipts of 1852. This increase of tonnage, without a corresponding increase of receipts is the consequence of a very great reduction in the rate of tolls, a measure, in the opinion of the Canal Commissioners, demanded by public policy; and it may be said that whatever has been lost to the treasury was given to extend commerce and trade. The expenditures for the year, according to the report of the Canal Commissioners, amounted to the sum of $1,177,742 75, leaving a nett balance of $754,752 58; but as this sum does not include any portion of the cost of new locomotive engines and the erection of farm bridges, the deduction of the proper proportion of these will leave the sum of $704,752 58 as the actual nett balance.

The receipts and expenditures and general operations on the Columbia railroad exhibit an encouraging state of affairs, as they also do on the North Branch canal and Delaware division: on the other divisions of the canal they are tolerable: but on the Allegheny Portage railroad, the condition of affairs is entirely unsatisfactory. The system of management heretofore practiced on that complicated and difficult work, would seem to demand a speedy and radical change. But the Executive, under the laws as they now are, having no control or direction over the public works, it is right and proper that I should leave the explanation of the details of their workings and management to the people's agents, who have charge of the whole subject.

I am, however, still entirely sanguine that with the necessary change in the system of management, the public improvements can be made to yield a very handsome revenue to the treasury: indeed, even for the last year, had the expenses on the mountain division been confined to a reasonable sum, the nett revenues would have reached near one million of dollars. Relieved from these absorbing demands by the construction of the new road, or in some other way, and we shall realize, by the year 1855, a nett profit equal to the interest on twenty-two millions or more of the public debt.

The work on the railroad to avoid the inclined planes on the Allegheny mountains, has not progressed as rapidly as had been anticipated. It is the opinion of the engineer, however, as will appear on reference to his report, that should the necessary means be promptly furnished, the entire line could be completed during the coming year. The grading for a double track is finished with the exception of four miles, and the cost of this balance, together with the expenses of laying down a single track, is estimated at six hundred and five thousand dollars, in addition to the value of the old track. The engineer also estimates the annual saving, as compared with the expenditures on the old road, on a business equal to that of 1852, at two hundred and ninety thousand dollars. He also states that the road between plane No. 4 and Hollidaysburg, with a double track, will cost about eight hundred thousand dollars less than the Pennsylvania railroad, for a like distance.

Viewed in every aspect, it must be confessed that this branch of the public affairs presents an embarrassing alternative. The prompt completion of the new work will involve the expenditure of more capital than the State can command without resorting to farther temporary loans: whilst, on the other hand, the maintenance of the old road, at a cost of four hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum, is quite out of the question. Its exhausting demands on the treasury must be speedily obviated, and for my part I can see no mode of doing this except by the completion of the new road.

At the time I assumed the duties of my present station, I found this work in progress of construction: the western slope up to the summit having been placed under contract during the summer of 1851. On referring to the reports of the Canal Commissioners and the engineer, the only data which I could properly consult as to the policy of the measure, I found that the total cost of a single track was estimated at $1,015,000. The materials on the old road were valued at $248,650, which together with the appropriations previously made, reduced the amount to be provided to complete the work to the meagre sum of $591,350. With these calculations before me, and even adding a larger amount for errors in the estimates, and the enormous expenditures of the old road in full view, I could not doubt the expediency and economy of the measure. But the unusual advance in the price of labor, material and subsistence, added to the obvious errors in the estimates, has changed the entire aspect of this enterprise. The sum of $650,000 has been appropriated since that time, and over six hundred thousand dollars is still required with the value of the old road, to bring the line into use.

The estimated cost of completing the North Branch canal, at the period already named, was $772,000. One million of dollars has since been paid, and a sum exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand dollars is still required to pay for its completion. With such unexpected demands upon the treasury within the short space of two years, it would not be unreasonable to expect an increase of the liabilities of the State: but it is alike gratifying and astouishing to know, that this has not occurred.

The Junction canal, extending from the New York line to Elmira, will be ready for business during the present month, and the State work from Pittston to the dam at Athens, a distance of ninety-three miles, has been completed. The only unfinished part of the work lies between Athens and the State line, a space of two and a half miles, the construction of which was delayed by an effort of the Canal Commissioners and the Governor, under an act of Assembly, to negotiate with the Junction canal company for its completion. But even this section, I am assured, will be ready in ample time for the spring trade.

These works will complete the last link in a continuous water communication between the Chesapeake bay the northern lakes. The struggle for this achievement has been long and arduous, covering nearly a quarter of a century. But the triumph is still a brilliant one, and must be cause of gratification to the people of the entire State.

Most auspicious and promising is it for the enterprising inhabitants of Northern Pennsylvania, to whose untiring efforts its final consummation may be mainly attributed. Through this channel, in the early part of next season, and during each succeeding year, Pennsylvania will send greeting, to the people of a neighboring state—the evidence of fraternal affection—the assurance of political fidelity, and the blessings of an extended commerce, in the shape of inland vessels, freighted with her richest minerals, and receive in return, as she certainly will be offered, from the vast valley of the Empire State, now teeming with wealth in all its variety, assurances of full reciprocity, in affection, fidelity and commerce. And in due time the coffers of the State, I am confident, will receive an ample reward from these new relations of trade. Indeed, on this point, the large increase of profits on the [illegible] line, for the year just closed, furnishes the most reliable indication of what we may anticipate from the new. The constantly increasing demand for coal, outrunning, as it has done for years past, the means of supply, justifies, if it does not force upon us the conclusion, that so soon as boats can be constructed, and proper business connexions formed, this canal will be patronized up to its full capacity. A glance at the vast, rich and populous section of country which it will be called upon to supply with coal, for every imaginable purpose, domestic, mechanical and manufacturing, and at the facilities offered by the New York canals and the lakes, to reach all points of that country, must satisfy the most sceptical as to the value and importance of this improvement.

I congratulate you, therefore, upon the consummation of an enterprize which will be thus profitable to the State, and beneficial to the people.

The expediency of selling the public works has been a topic of discussion in the press of the State for some months past, and without indicating a policy for the General Assembly, or intending the slightest discourtesy to the people's agents to whom the management of this branch of public affairs has been confided, I have deemed it my duty to discuss some of the considerations incident to and growing out of the proposition.

Indeed, it would be unreasonable to assume either the affirmative or negative of the question, and expect to be properly understood, without some explanation as to the price of the works and the conditions of sale.

It is fair to presume that those who advocate the affirmative have distinct ideas as to what the price should be, and that unless such consideration can be realized they would not agree to sell.

The first inquiry therefore is, why should these works be sold? The answer usually given is, that the measure is necessary to reduce the State debt as to relieve the people from taxation. These are great objects indeed, and should, as I have no doubt they will, receive your earnest consideration: their realization however, must depend mainly upon the price obtained.

Should the interest on the public debt liquidated by the sale be less than the net profits arising from the works, then it would be false economy to sell. In that case the measure would not be one of relief to the people, but must necessarily increase their yearly burthens.

And what reason is there to suppose that more can be obtained? Capitalists, it will be conceded, when weighing the question of a purchase, will make the net profits on their investments the basis of all their calculations. They will look at the past operations of these works, in connexion with their prospects in the future—carefully considering every fact and circumstance bearing on their real value: and, it is scarcely necessary to remark, will only buy when perfectly satisfied that they have the best of the bargain. In attempting to determine the question of value, it will be perceived, therefore, that the inquiries, examinations and motives of buyer and seller, must necessarily be identical.

It is apparent then, that the effect of competition on the value of these works: the inroads which may be made by science and mechanic arts on every description of transportation facilities now in existence; the casualties that may result to them from the elements: in short, the mutability of human structures, and the propriety of simplifying the duties of government, must constitute, mainly, the considerations in favor of a separation between the State and her improvements.

On the other hand will be presented the hopes of future business and increased profits to the treasury, predicated upon the rapid growth of the Commonwealth: her vast and varied resources, and the influence of these upon transportation within her limits: the increasing demand for facilities to transmit her products to market: the endless consumption and unlimited supply of her great staples of coal and iron, and their proximity to her works at all points: the enlarged products of agriculture, and the rich variety of manufactures, so rapidly multiplying in every part of the State, constituting at once a home business, with ages of duration before it, which no human agency can disturb, and which must contribute at all times a fair income to the government. In addition to these considerations against a sale, may be urged the necessity which would be presented for the creation of a number of corporations, having a community of interest and feeling with similar bodies already in existence, and the danger of thus inducing the organization of a controlling power in the Commonwealth.

But it is said that companies can manage these works with greater skill and economy than the State, and for that reason they would be most valuable in the hands of the former, and that the State can realize this difference by a sale. It must be confessed, that it is to these considerations, and these only, that we can look for arguments to sustain the idea that the State can gain any thing, pecuniarily, by a sale of her improvements. That the difference in the expenses of the management of the works would amount to a fair per centage, in the estimation of some capitalists, I have no doubt: but it is not so great as estimated by some. Indeed, certain portions of our own works are now well managed, and it is hoped and believed that such changes can be made in the system of direction now practiced by the State, as to lead to general skill and economy.

But the main question will be the minimum price that shall be fixed on these improvements: and the proper disposition of this, it must be readily seen, will demand much careful examination. And in reference to this point the wisest and best may honestly differ, for the issue belongs mainly to the future, and can only be anticipated from the results of the past. To these we may look for a moment.

For the year 1852 and 1853, the net receipts may be put down as equal to the annual interest upon about fifteen millions of the public debt: and I am inclined to believe that, without any increase of trade except on the North Branch, the net profits for the ensuing year may be estimated at a sum equal to the interest on seventeen or eighteen millions of the debt, and that the completion of the road over the mountains, or relief in some other way, from the leeching demands of that portion of our improvements, will see the net revenues, from this source, swelled to a sum equal to the interest upon twenty-two millions of the State bonds.

If it be desirable to sell the public works, we should not underrate their importance, nor is it just to disparage the wisdom of their founders. We are prone to murmer against the policy that dictated their construction, because of the debt we have thus incurred, and yet, if the proposition were submitted to cancel this liability by their destruction or disuse, we should be compelled to reject it.

At the time of its adoption, this policy was necessary and proper. Avenues of this kind thro' the body of the State, to convey her vast productions to market, are as indispensable to her vigorous growth and physical development as are the veins and arteries to the human system, to give circulation to the blood and consequent health and vigor to the body. To stop or clog these, in either case, would produce stagnation and ultimate destruction.

Without reference to the abstract question of a sale, I may say, that under no circumstances should we entertain the proposition to part with the public works by the creation of a joint stock company, as heretofore repeatedly proposed, by which the Commonwealth is to remain a large shareholder, but the direction to be in the hands of individuals or corporations associated with her in the ownership. I have always regarded this as a most dangerous and [illegible] measure. If the proposition to sell be seriously entertained, [illegible] the best market, [illegible] a bona fide sale, [illegible] the bonds of the State, and [illegible] restrictions and restraints as the interests of the people may demand.

[illegible]

In a special message communicated to the General Assembly, [illegible] cash payments [illegible] the officers on the public works, and [illegible] other radical defects in the system, which could scarcely be reached by the Canal Board. To some of these I shall now briefly advert.

In the first place, it is impossible to avoid the creation of debts, if the appropriations be insufficient to meet necessary expenditures. The business of transportation and travel on these highways must be kept up, whether the expense be paid or not. These circumstances have defeated to some extent the administration of the law of May, 1852, requiring cash payments and prompt settlements by the officers on these works, and prohibiting the creation of debts. This result, I regret, for I am still decidedly of the opinion [illegible] practice may be corrected in all.

I [illegible] as the consequence of the custom of making debts on the public works—its errors are too palpable to need refutation by argument; and I shall only repeat what I substantially said to the General Assembly on a former occasion, that in addition to the opportunity it afforded for extortion off the State, if not actual fraud upon the treasury, the idea that officers, for the time being should be allowed to scatter the credit of the Commonwealth broad cast, to be discovered and redeemed, at some future period, by their successors, is a monstrosity in the economy of public affairs.

There seems to be some plausibility, if not actual truth, in the allegation, that the State's management of these works is expensive and inefficient; and yet it is not clear to my mind, that treated as a mere business affair, her supervision would not be as cheap and efficient as that of corporations and individuals. But the instability of her agencies renders accuracy and economy exceedingly difficult. Her periodical change of officers has always deprived her of the benefit of experience in this work; and this, in any business, you will agree with me, is equivalent to a fair profit, and that it is eminently so in the repair and general supervision of railroads and canals. This shifting practice has had the effect of making her works a species of Normal schools for the education of engineers and supervisors to take charge of other improvements. This instability results from the recognition of places on the State works, as political offices, instead of scientific and mechanical workshops; and bringing to bear on their control and direction, our notions of rotation and short tenure in office. These ideas are sound and republican, and should never be disregarded, in reference to the offices appertaining to our political organization as a government; but it must be conceded that a mere business operation to make money, in competition with the creatures of government and the efforts of individuals, was not contemplated as an office in the organic law of the State; and hence, it is not strange, that the principles proper for one do not apply usefully to the other. What, I would inquire, would be the condition of the Reading railroad, the Pennsylvania railroad and other similar works, were they required to change their engineers and superintendents, at short periods, and bring strangers into their employ? The answer may be readily discovered in the State's experience. I have long been of opinion that in reference to all the subordinates of the Canal Commissioners, changes should not be periodical and prefixed, but should be made as demanded by the exigencies of the public service. The delinquent in any one of the obligations of duty should be dismissed at once, and the only guaranty of continued employment should be found in the superiority of the services rendered the State. All other rules for appointment and dismissal should be speedily obliterated from the system. The present practice deprives the State, to a great extent, of the benefit of that incentive to excel, which actuates all men where character, position and emoluments are at stake. Of course, my suggestions in reference to the importance of experience will not be understood as applying to all the agents on the works; for instance, it requires but little experience to make a collector, but it has and always will require this to render an agent efficient in the construction and repair of railroads and canals, to foresee exigencies and give harmonious direction to the current operations of this complicated branch of public service. In short, the management wants the application of business organization and principles. A system of books should supplant the use of check rolls, and the operations be so systematized that the receipts and expenditures of each month, as the season passes by, could be announced to the public.

Confusion, obscurity and redundancy in our annual volume of laws—vexatious inroads upon private rights—attempts at the usurpation of power and consequent strivings and litigation, are, in my opinion, the legitimate fruits of our system of special and omnibus legislation. Indeed the truth of these propositions is too palpable to admit of argument. It is manifested in every year's experience, and in some instances the government, as a consequence, has been forced into the humiliating position of becoming a litigant against her own creatures. Its demoralizing influence is marked and admitted on all hands and imperiously demands an efficient remedy. That the present General Assembly may be distinguished and blessed for applying the axe at the root of the evil, and marking the era of its final termination, is my sincere hope.

A prolific source of mischief consists in the practice of passing a number of laws, entirely dissimilar in their characteristics, in the same bill, or in what is familiarly known as the "Omnibus System." The inevitable, and indeed the frequently lamented effect of this mode of legislation, has been to facilitate the passage of bills through the General Assembly, and to secure the sanction of the Executive without that critical examination indispensable to a clear comprehension of their true import.

In illustration of the difficulties which the practice imposes upon this branch of the government, it is only necessary to state, that within two days preceding the final adjournment of the last Legislature, no less than one hundred and six bills were presented for Executive consideration, containing three hundred and thirty-four different subjects.—Some of these bills contained as many as twenty dissimilar items of legislation; and of these, some were not even indicated by the transcribed title.

In addition to the difficulty of comprehending the import of such a hetrogeneous mass of matter, the Executive frequently finds himself forced into the dilemma of signing a law which his judgment rejects, or returning another which he really approves. Neither alternative, you will agree with me, is in strict accordance with the mandates of the Constitution. Great inconvenience results to the people, under this system, in paying the enrolment tax upon private laws. In bills, such as I have already described, may be found a number of items, some taxable, and others not, and the bill must be enrolled under its proper number and title, and the tax be first paid. One party interested in this legislation may pay his share, another will refuse to do so, and and a third, on seeing the amount of the tax, concludes that he can live without the law; and thus it has been no uncommon thing for persons to be forced to pay tax on laws in which they have no interest, in order to avail themselves of what the Legislature had expressly granted. Such a state of affairs is scarcely consistent with the dignity of a great State, and certainly demands an efficient remedy.

Some of my predecessors have urged the General Assembly to change this system, and, in several previous communications, I have suggested the propriety and justice of passing each proposition separately, at least so far as the subjects were dissimilar. But the evil still exists, and I am deeply sensible of the difficulty which the application of a prompt and effectual remedy must always present to the General Assembly. After much reflection on the magnitude of this evil—its various inroads upon private rights, and its demoralizing tendency upon the interests of the people, and the more elevated purposes of legislation, I have determined to co-operate with the General Assembly in the application of the most efficient means which their wisdom may devise for its removal; but in the mean time, as a restraining part of the law-making power, I must beg to be indulged in claiming the privilege of considering each subject of legislation separately, and on its own merits, as contemplated by the spirit of the Constitution. Henceforth, therefore, bills containing a variety of subjects of legislation, dissimilar in their character and purposes, cannot receive the sanction of the present Executive.

Another branch of the evil, and if possible a still greater one, consists of special and local legislation. It is to this practice that we are mainly indebted for an annual volume of laws of most unseemly dimensions, and for a separate code for nearly every locality in the State. The remedy for this must be found in the adoption of a few more general laws, and the rigid administration of those already in existence. Special acts, you will agree with me, should in no instance be passed where the object can be reached under general laws.

The law of 1791 and its several supplements make provision for the creation and amendment of corporations for literary, charitable and religious purposes, and to create beneficiary societies and fire engine and hose companies, through the instrumentality of the Attorney General and the Supreme Court.—The act of the 13th of October, 1829, extended this power to the courts of the several counties. The acts of 1836 and 1838 make provision for the association of individuals, through the instrumentality of the Attorney General and the Governor, for the purpose of manufacturing iron from mineral coal. In addition to these acts, the law to encourage manufacturing, passed in 1849, and its supplements, provide for associations for the purpose of manufacturing woollen, cotton, flax and silk goods, or for making iron, glass, salt, paper, lumber, oil from rosin, mineral paints, artificial slate, and for printing and publishing; and the supplement of 1853 extends its provisions, in a modified form, to the business of mining of almost every description.

On the subject of erecting new townships and incorporating boroughs, the courts have unlimited power; and in the matter of selling real estate, the property of minors, by guardians, executors or others, acting in a fiduciary capacity, the act of last session on this subject will, in my opinion, reach every imaginable case. Its provisions should not be infringed, for the subject belongs most legitimately to the courts.

I can see no reason why the power to designate election houses should not be confined to the commissioners of the several counties. These officers are usually familiar with localities, and can readily determine what arrangement would best subserve the convenience of the electors. In addition to the fact, which will not be disputed, that this business receives but partial consideration in the Legislature it is objectionable, because of the great space it annually occupies in the journals and laws. I am aware, however, that it has been suggested that the laws of the United States provide that the places for holding the elections for Members of Congress shall be fixed by the Legislature of the several States, and that, therefore, the end in view cannot be attained. In answer to this objection, it may be remarked, that the Legislature having in other instances delegated doubtful powers, such as the right to make paper money, it is scarcely necessary to raise the question of the right to delegate a function so expressly conferred.

A large number of the laws of the last session consist of special acts to incorporate companies to construct plank roads. This object, right and proper in itself, might it seems to me, be reached by a general law, authorizing the association of a number of citizens to construct these highways on proper conditions.

In former communications I have held the doctrine, that but little legislation of any kind was essential to the ends of mere business enterprise—to promote objects understood by all and within the reach of moderate means; and that most certainly, whatever might be deemed expedient should be general in its character. That the Legislature had no moral right to grant special advantages to one citizen and deny them to another; and I have declined to approve any act on this subject, where the corporators were not made liable in their individual estates for the debts of the corporation.

No clearer evidence, it seems to me, can be furnished to show that much of this special legislation is sought and is valuable only because it is special, than is found in its own history. It will be remembered by many of you, that during the Administration of Governor Shunk, numerous applications were made for special acts to incorporate manufacturing companies, and that the Governor refused to give his assent to their passage. In 1849, a general law to encourage manufacturing, liberal in its provisions, was adopted, and you will be astonished to learn that at this time there are not a dozen companies in existence under it. During the sessions of 1852 and 1853, much time was consumed in the consideration of special acts to incorporate mining companies. Near the close of the last session a general law on the subject, applicable to all the counties in the State except six, was passed, and although this law is as favorable in its terms as the special acts solicited, but a single application has been made under it for mining purposes; and even in this instance operations have not commenced. These are significant facts, and in my opinion will fully justify the rejection of all special acts on the subject in the future. I can see no reason why this general law should not be extended to the balance of the State, if the people desire to have it; but no special act to organzie companies within the counties not included in the general law, can receive my approval, and such as are now in my possession of this character will be returned without the Executive sanction.

At the date of my last annual message, proceedings were pending in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, to test the right of the Franklin canal company to construct a railroad from the City of Erie to the Ohio Sate line. The decision of the Court was against the company on the main point, and the opinion of Chief Justice Black shows most clearly that the construction of their road was without authority of law, but the preliminary injunction prayed for by the complainant was refused, on the ground that the Commonwealth could not, under the law, give security for costs. The effect of this decision was to place the privileges claimed by the company within the control of the Legislature.

In anticipation of this result, I had suggested to the General Assembly the propriety of taking charge of these valuable rights, and so far as might be practicable, without the exercise of an illiberal principle, render this important link of communication, between the seaboard and the great west, subservient to the interests of the people of Pennsylvania. The subject was considered, but not finally disposed of.

In May last I received a communication from the president of the company, covering the proceedings of a meeting of the board of directors, in which, after allusion to the action of the Supreme Court and the Legislature, a number of propositions were submitted, indicating the willingness of the company to pay certain rates of taxation for the unrestrained use of the road, until after the coming session of the Legislature, or until that branch of government should act on the subject. Believing that I had no right to make conditions with the company, or even to receive the money which they were willing to pay, I declined to entertain the proposition. The relations of the company towards the State, therefore, have undergone no change since the adjournment of the last Legislature, except that the Attorney General has recently taken measures to obtain a final decree in the plea for an injunction and by writ of quo warranto to revoke the franchises claimed by the company.

Recent occurrences at the city of Erie evince an intensity of feeling amongst the people, seldom equaled on a question of this kind, indicating not only the propriety, but necessity, for prompt and decisive legislative action, as to the rights of this company.

It must be clear to the impartial observer, that the Legislature never intended, by any previous act, to authorize the construction of a railroad between the city of Erie and the Ohio line. Indeed, the highest judicial tribunal in the State has expressed the opinion, that no such authority can be found in the charter of the Franklin canal company; and, in my opinion, the grant should hereafter be made on such conditions only, as will protect and advance the interests of the people of Pennsylvania, so far as they may be involved in the subject. It so happens that Pennsylvania holds the key to this important link of connexion between the East and the West, and I most unhesitatingly say, that where no principle of amity or commerce is to be violated, it is the right and the duty of the State to turn her natural advantages to the promotion of the views and welfare of her own people.

It may be said that a restriction that would require a break of railroad guage at the harbor of Erie, would be the use of an illiberable principle. The answer is, that the necessity for a break of guage between the Ohio line and the seaboard exists, as a consequence of a difference in the width of the New York and Ohio roads. The only question to settle, therefore, relates to the point at which it should occur. I have been able to discover no reasons, founded in public policy, why the break should be fixed at Buffalo, that do not apply with equal force in favor of Erie.—Tonnage and passengers can be as well transhipped at the latter, as at the former city.

So far as concerns the benefit of either city, incident to a transhipment, the idea is unworthy of notice. But the effects of a break of guage, and consequent transhipment east of Erie, upon the business of that harbour, must be paralyzing, if not fatal. It would virtually require shipments to be made either at Cleveland or Buffalo. Scarcely less embarrassing would this arrangement be upon the interests of the Sunbury and Erie road, or any other avenue that may hereafter connect the lake with the city of Philadelphia.

It may be that neighboring states, possessing similar natural advantages, would give them away for our benefit, but I have not been able to discover any fact in the former policy, to justify such a conclusion. I shall await your action with anxiety.

The subscriptions of the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburg to the stock of the Pennsylvania railroad, and the prompt payment of the interest on the same, together with the flattering prospects of that improvement, had the effect of extending the belief that municipal subscriptions could be safely made to any similar enterprize—that such subscriptions were in truth, what had been alleged by some, a mere loan of the credit of the respective municipal corporations, and that neither principal nor interest would ever be demanded.

The consequences of this plausible and seductive doctrine were promptly manifested in the form of numerous applications for legislative authority to municipal bodies to subscribe to railroad stocks in various parts of the State. These applications were invariably pressed on the plea of promoting public convenience and the general prosperity, and a number of laws of this character were adopted. So far as these apply to cities and boroughs, their operation has been rather successful; but when applied to counties it has certainly been much less so; failing entirely in some instances, and in others leading to violent controversies amongst the people, destructive to the value of the municiple bonds thus created. Viewed in every aspect, as a mere question of expediency, the experiments already made would seem to weigh heavily against the policy of such subscriptions; indeed, I have no hesitation in saying that the aversion I have always entertained towards this principle, and especially its extension to counties, has been greatly strengthened by this experience and we should now, it seems to me, as a prudent people, profit by this lesson and avoid the practice in the future. Always doubting the policy of such subscriptions, and declaring my views freely against them, I have not felt required to interpose the Executive prerogative against the judgment of the people directly interested in the question: or in other words, to judge for citizens of a particular locality on a subject relating merely to their pecuniary interests, or to resist the wishes of their immediate representatives.

In a communication addressed to the General Assembly in March, 1852, on this subject, I remarked, "that the power to subscribe should never be exercised by municipal corporations, unless the interests of the people represented by such authority are directly and certainly identified with the project on which the money is to be expended. The operation of the principle may be equitable, when applied to the people of a city or town, whose interests are identical, but when applied to the people of a county, it may not be so. On the contrary, it may prove most unjust and oppressive—subjecting the people to burthens in the shape of taxes for the construction of public improvements, from which they may never realize benefit, direct or remote. The people in one section of a county may derive valuable advantages from the construction of a public work, whilst those of another section, equally taxed for the payment of the interest and principal of the debt, so contracted, may possibly realize no benefit at all." It is to these effects that may be attributed the violent contests that have grown up in certain counties, to which the principle has been extended.

In the State of Ohio, where this dangerous practice also prevailed, a constitutional prohibition has been deemed necessary by the people, and municipal subscriptions cannot now be made, even with the assent of those affected by the measure. The experience of that State, as I have learned, was alike against the practice of making improvements in this way, and that in the end, it became inefficient, through the disposition of capitalists and others to rely alone upon municipal corporations for the means of constructing public improvements. I am decidedly of the opinion, that a similar decision would be made by the people of this State, when the proper opportunity is presented. In the meantime, this insidious and dangerous mode of contracting debts should be guarded against with the utmost vigilance. I shall indulge the hope, that all future applications for legislation of this character, may be rejected by the General Assembly.

It is my duty to inform you that $828,351 of the relief issues of May, 1841, are still in existence, and continue to pollute the channels of circulation. Under the provisions of the act of April last, $121,812 of these notes, of a less denomination than five dollars, have been cancelled, and the whole amount can, under this law, be ultimately extinguished. But the process has not been so rapid as was anticipated, nor is it sufficiently so to meet the demands of the public weal. I respectfully suggest, therefore, that the law be so amended as to make it the duty of the State Treasurer to retain from time to time, as near as practicable, the amount, in relief notes, necessary to meet the entire demands of the sinking fund. I also recommend the repeal of the act of April 10, 1849, authorizing the reissue of this currency.

The occurrences of the past year greatly strengthen the views I expressed in my last annual message, on the subject of the currency. The dangers of an inflated paper system have been most strikingly manifested in the experience of a number of the surrounding States, and nothing, in my opinion, saved our own metropolis, and possibly other parts of the State, from the consequences of a severe contraction of the currency, but our vast agricultural and mineral productions, and the unusually high prices which these commanded in foreign markets.

I have always held the doctrine, that our country, like all others, must have a system of currency; and whilst, therefore, I have resisted the excessive increase of banking capital, I have not sought to uproot, entirely, the system we have. That it is the best that the wit of man could devise, is not believed, nor is it probable that the authors of this paper system, enjoying the experience of the present age, and possessing the vast amount of coin now in existence, would have entailed this evil upon us. But we have it, and the best we can do is to mitigate its consequences whilst it endures, and throw it off by degrees. I believe that the Pennsylvania system of paper money, resting on a specie basis, small as it is, and the individual liability of the stockholders, is as safe as any other. I prefer it vastly to the loose plan existing in some of the neighboring States, or to the scheme of free banking adopted in other sections of the Union.

That any system of banking that authorizes the emission of small paper as a medium of circulation, must entail evil consequences upon the country, has been too clearly demonstrated by our own experience to need elucidation by argument. It is believed, therefore, that it is the true policy of this and of all the States, to restrict the paper circulation to notes of a large denomination. Those of a small denomination should be gradually withdrawn from circulation, in order to make room for the vast accessions of the precious metals from California and Australia. In vain shall we seek to disseminate coins throughout the country, and induce their circulation at points remote from the Atlantic cities so long as small paper is permitted to exist. If notes of the denomination of five dollars were withdrawn from the channels of circulation, the vacuum thus created would be rapidly supplied with gold and silver, and so also with those of a greater nominal value. But so long as this paper medium is permitted to circulate, it will be impracticable to induce the general diffusion of coin. The people inquire why it is, that with the vast increase of gold so little is seen. The answer is, that bank notes always intervene. The trader, merchant and others retain the coin and pay out the paper; and the only remedy is to be found in the removal of the latter. There is, perhaps, no principle applicable to this question better settled, than that which proves that two kinds of currency, differing in value, will not circulate together. The least valuable will constantly be obtruded, whilst the more precious will be displaced. The gradual withdrawal of the smaller denomination of paper, presents to my mind the greatest practical reform that can be applied to our system of currency. The exchange of one paper system for another, and the incorporation of restrictions on this or that point of the one we have, altho' often right and necessary, can never eradicate the evil.

I would not, however, be understood as favoring a very sudden alteration in our system of currency, regarding, as I do, all violent changes in the policy of government as unjust and oppressive. All the business arrangements of the country are based upon our present plan, and it is so interwoven with the general affairs of life as to forbid its rapid withdrawal. But the beginning should be made, and we should prepare to throw off a system which will in the future, to a greater extent, perhaps, than in the past, render our country tributary to her rivals, and make our people "hewers of wood and drawers of water to other nations." No other reform in the political policy of this nation, I sincerely believe, would have such a direct tendency to promote all the great interests of the American people. A practical, safe and efficient mode of carrying out this work, is to be found in the gradual extinguishment of bank notes of a small denomination.

This reform, however, to be complete, and to give the people the full benefit of its salutary effects upon our commercial operations with other nations, must be common to the whole country. The efforts of a single member of the Confederacy, however thorough and well directed, can achieve but partial success. Even in a local point of view they can scarcely exercise a controlling influence. For instance, vacuums in the channels of paper circulation in one State are too liable to be supplied by the issues of others, interdicted, though the circulation of the latter may be, by positive law. These considerations have suggested the importance of a simultaneous action of the States on the subject, and it has occurred to my mind, that a convention of delegates from each, appointed by the respective legislatures, might be a good mode of directing public attention to the subject, and securing efficient action.

In the mean time, our State can take the lead in this work, as she can also carefully restrict the evil tendencies of the present system, by requiring the institutions now in existence to make more frequent settlements, and render more efficient her present system, by confining the amount of banking capital, as a basis of paper issues, to the lowest point consistent with the demands of legitimate business. I believe the amount we have now comes up to this standard, and that the best interests of the people require that it should not be increased.

Efforts, extensive, energetic, and highly commendable are being made in all parts of the country to advance the interest of agriculture, by the dissemination of correct information concerning this great pursuit, and in this way bestow upon the farmer, the blessings of a scientific, as well as a greatly refined practical understanding of the noble work in which he is engaged.

Pennsylvania, so eminently an agricultural State, and therefore so deeply interested, can not be indifferent to the merits of this enterprise. Her best energies may wisely be exercised to secure its success. Already much has been accomplished in the way of removing prejudices heretofore extensively cherished against any system of agricultural education, and by the extinguishment of doubts as to the utility, or even the practicability, of applying the principles of science to the business of farming.

The belief that these principles can be so applied, I am gratified to perceive is rapidly gaining popular favor. Indeed, the experiments which have been made in this country and in Europe, clearly establish the utility of scientific farming, and in both, the necessity for such a system is manifest.

A proper understanding of the constituent elements of the soil—the influence of these in the production of vegetable matter—the means of maintaining these elements in their original strength—the nature of stimulants for the soil, and their proper use—the quality of seeds, and the breed of animals, make up the main features of this system. These subjects will constitute an agreeable, and, I have no doubt, a highly advantageous study for the farming community.

In my last annual message I suggested the propriety of appointing an Agricultural Chemist, to be paid a moderate salary, and whose labors should be given to the State and county societies. I still entertain the opinion that such an officer, surrounded by proper opportunities, could render great service to the cause of agriculture.

The utility of establishing an agricultural college, with a model farm attached, wherein the principles of a scientific cultivation of the soil and manual labor in that pursuit would be joined to the usual academical studies, has been strongly urged upon my attention.—Such an institution and system of education, it is believed, would at the same time improve the physical and moral condition of the professional mercantile classes, and promote the social and intellectual attainments of the agriculturist, mechanic and laborer, in addition to the vast benefits it would confer upon the pursuit of the farmer. These considerations, and others which will doubtless be presented by the advocates of the proposed institution, will commend the subject to your favorable consideration. It is believed that such an institution can be successfully organized under the auspices of the State and county societies.

A highly useful institution has recently been organized at Philadelphia, under the auspices of liberal and patriotic citizens of that city and vicinity, in pursuance of an act of the last session, named "The Polytechnic College of Pennsylvania," in which the education of youth in a practical knowledge of mining, manufacturing and the mechanic arts is united with the ordinary literary studies. Surely, as much can be done to impart a prac-

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THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. ROBERT J. FISHER, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district, and SAMUEL R. RUSSELL and JOHN M'GINLY, Esqrs., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 23d day of November, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday the 16th of January next*—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said county of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also, they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

JOHN SCOTT, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 12, 1853. } tc

JURY LIST—JANUARY TERM.

GRAND JURY.

Germany—George Will.
Borough—John Gilbert, Eman'l Bushman, Wm. Wyrotskey.
Straban—Wm. Black, Armst. Taughinbaugh, Jno. Cashman.
Franklin—Jacob Dearduff.
Cumberland—Daniel Polley, John S. Crawford, James Black, (of John) Henry Cluts.
Berwick—John Pfleger, Joseph Graffe.
Liberty—Lewis Wortz.
Hamiltonban—Wm. Wilson, (of James).
Reading—Moses M. Neely.
Huntington—Joseph Wierman.
Union—Abraham Rife.
Oxford—Jacob Adams.
Mountjoy—[illegible] Newman, Peter Orndorff.
Conowago—Jacob Dellone.
Latimore—Andrew Shultz.

GENERAL JURY.

Mountjoy—James M'Ilhenny, Samuel Durboraw, Robert M'Kinney.
Straban—Robert Bell, Jr., Ephraim Deardorff, John B. Hoffman, Jonas Rebert, Josiah Benner, Samuel Mickel, Christian Hossler.
Latimore—Cyrus Albert, Wm. F. Bonner, Mahlon Greist, John Heinbold.
Berwick—Samuel Metzger, Franklin J. Kohler.
Oxford—David M. Myers.
Cumberland—James McCullough, Nicholas Eckenrode.
Butler—John Hower, Charles S. Wright, Jacob Shank.
Hamiltonban—John McCullough, James Marshall, David Young.
Mountpleasant—Samuel Shorb, John Hauptman, Thomas Brady, Andrew Howard, Henry Riley, William Weikert.
Borough—Henry Saltzgiver.
Menallen—Wm. Morrison, Joel Wright, Jesse Cook, Solomon Bender.
Germany—Samuel Berlin, Geo. Hesson, Wm. Rider.
Hamilton—Pius Fink, Daniel Bender.
Liberty—Jacob Krady, Samuel Beard.
Freedom—James Bigham.
Union—Wm. Unger, Peter Sell, jr., George Beschoar.
Reading—John Tudor.

DAVID WILLS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken Mr. STEVENSON'S Office, North West Corner of Centre Square.

Reference.—Hon. T. STEVENS, Lancaster. Jan. 2. tf

JAMES G. REED,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE late of Hon. D. M. SMYSER, on Baltimore street, third door from the Diamond.

April 12. tf

WM. B. M'CLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE on the south side of the Public Square, two doors west of the "Sentinel" Office.

Dec. 23. tf

H. L. FISHER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, YORK, PA.,

WILL continue to practice in the several Courts of Adams county, as heretofore.

June 27. tf

D. M'CONAUGHY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

(Office removed to one door west of Buehler's Drug & Book-Store, Chambersburg street.)

ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR

For Pensions and Patents,

Bounty Land Warrants, Back-Pay Suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given.

Lands for sale in Iowa, Illinois, and other Western States, and Agents engaged locating Warrants there.

☞ Apply to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov. 7. tf

R. HERVEY. J. P. CLARKSON.

HERVEY & CLARKSON,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,

Office No. 44 Clark street, CHICAGO, Ill.

COMMISSIONERS for the States of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Michigan, Wisconsin and Florida. Agents for the purchase and sale of Real Estate, and Conveyancers. Titles examined, and Abstracts prepared with care and promptness. Collections made.

Aug. 15. 1y

JOHN F. CLARK,

Agent for Procuring Patents,

Corner of E & 8th streets, near the Patent Office, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Specifications and Drawings prepared. Particular attention paid Rejected Applications.

Nov. 29. tf

REMOVAL.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

DENTIST.

HAS his Office one door west of the Lutheran Church, in Chambersburg street, and opposite D. Middlecoff's Store, where persons wishing to have any Dental operations performed, are respectfully invited to call.

REFERENCES.

Dr. C. N. Berluchy,	Rev. C. P. Krauth, D.D.
" D. Horner,	Prof. M. Jacobs,
" H. S. Huber,	" H. L. Baugher,
" D. Gilbert,	" H. A. Muhlenb'g
Rev. R. Johnston,	" M. L. Stoever.

April 18. tf

To the Public.

THE Subscriber desires to call the attention of the Citizens of Adams County, to his extensive stock of

Books, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Jewelry, Porte Monnaies, Perfumery, Brushes, Combs, &c.—also, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps,

which for variety and cheapness, he defies all competition in this or any of the neighboring Counties. [illegible] call and see, at the South East Corner [illegible] Square.

June [illegible] KELLER KURTZ.

LADIES DRESS and FANCY GOODS—The largest and handsomest assortment in town—[illegible], Collars, plain and embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Gloves, [illegible] generally very cheap. [illegible] GEO. ARNOLD.

NEW & ELEGANT GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

KELLER KURTZ, *S. E. Corner of Centre Square,* respectfully informs the public, that he has now open the most complete and elegant assortment of Fancy and other articles, suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, ever offered for sale in this County, comprising a large number of objects of taste and fancy from various parts of the world—*many of which are entirely new in this Country.*

☞ During the past year the Store, as well as the Stock, has been greatly enlarged and improved; and the subscriber buying his Goods from first sources, is enabled to sell them as low as they can be purchased.

Dec. 19.

Boots, Shoes, & Hats.

THE undersigned has enlarged his Store room, and has added to his present business, BOOTS, SHOES, & HATS, such as first-rate fine Moleskin, Kossuth, Hungarian, Lady Franklin, Stiff Brim, soft and hard tops, (latest style) Brush, Manilla, Palm, &c. Buff, Calf and Kip Boots, Black and Bronze top Montereys, Goat and Calf Monroe Shoes, all of which he has bought for cash, and will sell very cheap. I respectfully invite my friends and customers to examine my stock before purchasing. MARCUS SAMSON.

May 9. tf

For the Ladies.

ALL the latest and most fashionable styles of SHOES, GAITERS and SLIPPERS. ☞ Warranted, well made, at

June 6.] KELLER KURTZ'S.

CALICOES—A large assortment new styles, also Ginghams, Domestics, &c., with a large variety of Dry Goods too large to mention here. Call and see them at KURTZ'S.

GENTLEMEN are invited to call and see a beautiful BEAVER HAT, also Silk, Cuban, Kossuth, Citizens', Braid, and Panama Hats for summer, W. W. PAXTON.

DRESS GOODS of every style, De Bage, De Bage Alpaca, M. de Lanes, Alpaca, Silks, Plaids, &c., with trimmings to suit, for sale cheap at FAHNESTOCK'S.

OVER COATS, OVER COATS.—*Prepare for Winter.* The subscriber has just received and opened a choice lot of Over-coats of every description, made in the best manner, and latest styles, which he is determined to sell cheaper than any other establishment in the County. To test the truth of this call and examine. Remember no trouble to show GOODS. MARCUS SAMSON.

HOSIERY, Gloves, Bonnet Material and Bonnet Ribbons, Laces, Edgings, very cheap at FAHNESTOCK'S.

COMFORTS of all the different styles, colors, sizes, and prices, for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, at KURTZ'S.

New Fall Goods,

JUST received, and now opening, at the Store of

Oct. 3. S. FAHNESTOCK & SONS.

THE Cheapest CLOTHS, Cassinetts, Flannels, and *Ready-made Clothing* in town—purchased before the rise—to be had at the Store of GEORGE ARNOLD.

GROCERIES, QUEENS & GLASSWARE, a fresh and full supply, as cheap as the markets afford. Call and examine them at

Oct. 17. KURTZ'S.

FINE Muslin de Bege for 25 cts.; Barege de Laine for 12½ cts.; Lawns for a fip—with a very choice selection of *Dress Goods,* at prices greatly below the usual rates, can now be had at MIDDLECOFF'S.

IRISH LINENS, Muslins, Tickings, Flannels, Linen Table Cloths, Toweling, and Drillings—a large variety—for sale at

Oct. 3. SCHICK'S.

GENTLEMEN can be furnished with Drawers, Shirts, Shirt-collars, Suspenders, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Socks, Gloves, Umbrellas, Canes, and in fact every thing in the furnishing line at SAMSON'S.

NEEDLE Work, French Work Collars, Swiss and Cambric Edgings and Insertings, Flouncing, Spencers, and every thing of that description, can be had in the greatest variety, and the cheapest at S. FAHNESTOCK & SONS.

RAIL ROAD MEETING daily at KURTZ'S Cheap Corner, (Sundays excepted) from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 7 o'clock, P. M., examining and buying Goods just arrived from Philadelphia, via Baltimore and Hanover Rail Road. Call soon—save money; you may be too late. Remember A. B. KURTZ'S Cheap Corner.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS! I have just received a large lot of TRUNKS, which I am selling without regard to cost, to make room for customers.

Oct. 3. ABRAHAM ARNOLD.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.—Call at Kurtz's for them—De Laines, De Bege, De Bege Alpaccas, Merinos, Coburg Cloths, &c. For further information call and we will show them.

WINTER BONNETS for the Ladies, and Hoods and Woolen Hats for Children, a new article, cheap, at KURTZ'S.

LUTHERAN HYMN BOOKS.—A very large assortment of Lutheran Hymn Books, bound in every style of binding, just received at the cheap Bookstore of

June 6. KELLER KURTZ.

Exhibition Admittance Free. MARCUS SAMSON'S Clothing Emporium embraces the largest and best assortment of Frock and Dress Coats of every variety of color, quality and style, which have ever been offered to the public. Call and see, even if you do not wish to buy.

LADIES are invited to call and see the finest article of DRESS SHOE that has ever been in this market.

April 25. W. W. PAXTON.

LOOKING GLASSES, of all sizes and prices, for sale at SCHICK'S.

TELL your Friends, that MARCUS SAMSON has just received and opened a choice lot of Black, Blue, and Green Cloth Frock and Dress Coats—Cassimeres, Cashmerets, Tweeds, Linens, Cottons, &c.—and will dispose of them at the lowest living rates.

Domestics.

GINGHAM, Muslins, Wool and Cotton Flannels, Calicoes of all colors and prices, always to be had at the cheap Store of S. FAHNESTOCK & SONS.

BLANKETS.—A large lot of Bed Blankets at different prices, with a very large assortment of Horse Blankets, at the Cheap Corner of KURTZ'S.

CLOTHS, Black Blue and Fancy Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Overcoating, Kentucky Jeans, Cords, a new style French cord. Satin, Silk, Velvet and Fancy Vestings, are offered very cheap at S. FAHNESTOCK & SONS,

Oct. 10. *Sign of the Red Front.*

STACKS OF THEM.—We have just received a splendid assortment of VESTS, such as Black and Fancy Satins, Cloth, Cassimeres, Tweeds, &c., which will be sold very low. SAMSON'S.

ANOTHER CHANGE!

DAILY LINE

BETWEEN

Emmitsburg, Gettysburg, York, Baltimore, and Harrisburg.

THE undersigned are now running a Daily Line of comfortable *four-horse* Coaches between Gettysburg and Hanover, and Gettysburg and Emmitsburg, and have made arrangements with the Railroad Companies, running from Hanover to BALTIMORE, YORK and HARRISBURG, by which they are enabled to furnish THROUGH TICKETS from Gettysburg to those places at the following reduced rates:

From Gettysburg to Baltimore,		$2 25
" "	York,	1 50
" "	Harrisburg,	1 75

☞ Round Tickets from Gettysburg to York and return, will be given for $2.50.

Also, Through Tickets from Emmitsburg to the above places, via Gettysburg and Hanover, at the following rates:

From Emmitsburg to Baltimore,		$3 00
" "	York,	2 25
" "	Harrisburg,	1 75

☞ The above arrangement furnishes the most convenient, comfortable, and economical route to passengers, who thereby reach York and Harrisburg by noon, and arrive at Baltimore at an early hour.

☞ An arrangement is also effected, by which all detention at the Junction will be avoided, and passengers from Philadelphia and Harrisburg will arrive at Gettysburg or Emmitsburg on the same evening, by this line.

☞ Tickets can be had by application at the Eagle Hotel, Gettysburg; at Agnew's Hotel, Emmitsburg; and at the Railroad Offices in Baltimore, York and Harrisburg.

TATE & CO.

June 27. 6m

STILL LOWER!

REDUCTION OF FARE, & INCREASE OF SPEED!

FROM GETTYSBURG TO HARRISBURG,

$1.50,

On and after Monday, April 11, 1853

STAGE will leave McCLELLAN'S Hotel, Gettysburg, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 o'clock, A. M., and arrive at Harrisburg at 1 o'clock, P. M., in time to connect with the Cars going East and West, also with the Millersburg Stage.

Stage will leave Harrisburg on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock, A. M.—Arrive at Gettysburg at 2, P. M.

WM. COLDER, Jr.

April 11. 6m

HANOVER BRANCH RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF HOURS!

ON and after *Monday, Nov. 14,* Trains over this road will be run as follows:

1st Train will leave Hanover at 9.30 A. M., with Passengers for York, Harrisburg, Columbia and Philadelphia, and return to Hanover with Passengers from Baltimore at 11.45, A. M.

2d Train will leave Hanover at 2.45, P. M., with Passengers for Baltimore, arriving there at 6.45; and return immediately with Passengers from York, &c., at 5, P. M.

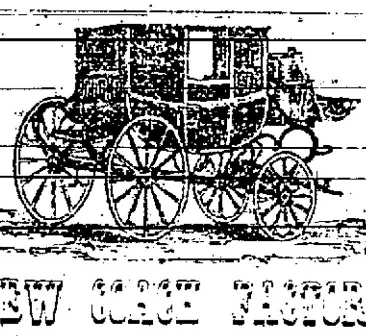
3d Train will leave Hanover at 5.15, P. M., with Passengers for York; and return with Passengers from Baltimore at 7.45, P. M.

Round Trip Tickets between Hanover and Baltimore, (good for 48 hours,) will be issued at $2—a reduction of one-third from the regular fare.

The Monday morning extra train will leave for Baltimore at 5.45.

EDWARD E. YOUNG, *Agent.*

Hanover, Nov. 14. tf



NEW COACH FACTORY,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

THE undersigned respectfully announces to the Public that he will continue the

COACH-MAKING

BUSINESS, in all its branches, at the old stand recently occupied by the Firm of HAMERSLY & FREY, and is prepared to furnish to order, on reasonable terms, all kinds of COACHES, ROCKAWAY, BOAT-BODY & JERSEY CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c., manufactured by the best of workmen, and which, for finish and durability, will challenge comparison with any manufactured in this place.

The undersigned is also prepared to attend to REPAIRING in all branches of the business, at the shortest notice.

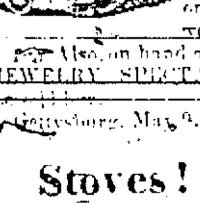
WM. W. HAMERSLY.

Oct. 3. tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

WM. FRAZER.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has taken the stand recently occupied by his brother Alexander Frazer, in Chambersburg street, opposite the Lutheran Church, where he is prepared to REPAIR and CLEAN



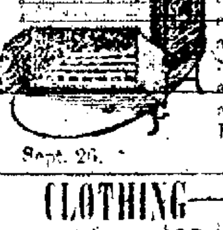
Clocks, Watches, &c., on reasonable terms. All work will be insured.

☞ Also, on hand a variety of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &c. which will [illegible]

Gettysburg, May 9. tf

Stoves! Stoves!

ANDREW POLLEY



WISHES to inform the Public that he has the handsomest and largest lot of PARLOR and COOKING STOVES that has ever been in this market, and will sell Cooking Stoves as low as $20 a piece. Also on hand, a large lot of COPPER KETTLES.

Sept. 26. tf

CLOTHING—CLOTHING.

ABR'M ARNOLD has now on hand, and is constantly making up, Overcoats, Dress Coats, Frock Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, and every article in the Clothing line, which he will sell at per cent. cheaper than any CLOTHING STORE or SLOP SHOP in the Town or County.

☞ Call and [illegible] examine for yourselves.

Oct. 3. tf

NEW GOODS AGAIN.

THE RICHEST & BEST ASSORTMENT OF

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

For Gentlemen's Wear,

EVER OPENED IN GETTYSBURG!

SKELLY & HOLLEBAUGH

TAKE pleasure in calling the attention of their friends and the public to their extensive stock of Goods for Gentlemen's wear, just received from the City, which, for variety of style, beauty of finish, and superior quality, challenges comparison with any other stock in the place. Their assortment of

Cloths, plain and fancy Tweeds and Cassimeres, Vestings, Satinets, Over Coatings, &c., &c.

CAN'T BE BEAT!—Give them a call and examine for yourselves. They have purchased their stock carefully, and with a desire to please the tastes of all, from the most practical to the most fastidious.

☞ TAILORING, in all its branches, attended to as heretofore, with the assistance of good workmen.

☞ The FASHIONS for Fall and Winter have been received.

Gettysburg, Nov. 7. tf

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

NEW GOODS,

Just from the Cities!

J. L. SCHICK has just arrived from the Cities with an immense stock of FALL & WINTER GOODS, which he offers at greatly reduced prices. His stock embraces every article in the Staple and Fancy Goods line, embracing all the latest and most approved styles, which for beauty and attractiveness are rarely if ever surpassed. He can enumerate but a portion within the limits of an advertisement, to wit:

Ladies' Dress Goods,

such as Silks, and Satins, French Merinoes, Paramotta and Coburg Cloths, Alpaccas, De Bage, plaid, figured and plain De Laines, Bombazines, Sack Flannels, Ginghams, Calicoes, Shawls, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Sleeves, Chemisettes, Gloves and Stockings, Combs, Laces and Edgings, Bobinetts, &c., &c.

For Gentlemen's Wear,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Jeans, Cords, a splendid lot of Vestings, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Merino Shirts and Drawers, &c., &c.

☞ Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of patronage. His goods have been selected with care, and he flatters himself will please. His motto is—"Small profits and quick sales."

Oct. 3. tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

ABRAHAM ARNOLD has just returned from the Cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, with the *Largest, Cheapest, & Best Selected Stock of*

Fall and Winter Dry Goods,

ever before offered to the citizens of Adams county—such as Blue, Black, and Brown French and German Cloths, Black & Fancy Cassimeres, Satinetts, Tweeds, Ky. Jeans, Satin & other Vestings, Alpacas, Merinoes, Cashmeres, De Beges, M. De Laine, Prints, and a great variety of Goods for Ladies' wear, too numerous to mention. Also, a large and beautiful assortment of long and square Shawls, and Sack Flannels.

☞ Call and see for yourselves, as he is determined to undersell any Store in the Town or County.

Oct. 3. tf

TO THE LADIES OF GETTYSBURG AND VICINITY.

NEW GOODS.

GEORGE ARNOLD

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening the greatest variety of

Ladies' Dress & Fancy Goods,

ever offered to the public in this place among which are

Highland Plaids, Paris Delanes, Debage, Poplins, M. Delanes, Persian Cloth, Coburg Cloth, Cashmeres, Silks, Bombazines, Paramatta Cloth, Prints, Silk Warp and Mohair, Black Alpacas, figured, changeable and plain Fancy color do., in great variety, Merinoes, Shally and Berage Delanes, with almost every other variety of Dress Goods; Sacking Flannels in great variety, scarlet and white Crape, Thibet Wool, Bay State long & other Shawls, broad silk Fringe and Lace; Ribbons, a beautiful article; Trimmings of every kind; Bonnet Velvets, Silks and Satins, Sleeves, Collars, plain and embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs, very superior; Hosiery, Gloves, &c. &c., with almost every article belonging to the trade.

The Ladies will please call, examine, and judge for themselves. Also,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets,

Cords, Flannels, and *Ready-made Clothing,* together with almost every other article in the way of Gentlemen's wear. Also,

Fresh Groceries & Queensware

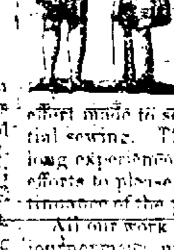
—all of which will be sold as cheap as they can be had at any other establishment. Please call and examine the Goods.

Gettysburg, Oct. 3. tf

TAILORING.

E. & R. MARTIN,

At the Old Stand, N. W. Corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg,



TENDER their thanks to their customers for past favors, and respectfully inform the public that they continue to CUT AND MAKE ALL GARMENTS, in the best manner and on reasonable terms. The cutting will be done as heretofore, by ROBERT MARTIN. Fashions are regularly received, and every effort made to secure a good fit and substantial sewing. The subscribers hope, by their long experience in the business, and renewed efforts to please, to merit and receive a continuance of the public patronage.

All our work is made by regularly employed journeymen: upon this, our customers may rely.

The Fall and Winter Fashions have just been received from the city.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for work.

E. & R. MARTIN.

Oct. 17. tf

BUFF VESTS.—A splendid lot of Buff Vests just received, and for sale cheap at SAMSON'S.

GROCERIES, Queensware, Dye Stuffs, &c. always on hand at

Oct. 16. FAHNESTOCK'S.

TRUNKS.—A general assortment of Trunks for sale, very cheap, at SAMSON'S.

BOUNTY LANDS.

PERSONS entitled to Bounty Lands under the acts of Congress of the United States, can have their claims promptly and efficiently attended to, by application either personally or by letter, to the subscriber, at his office in Gettysburg. Claimants whose applications have been suspended on account of deficiency in proof, may find it to their advantage to call.

☞ The fee charged is $3 in each case, payable upon the delivery of the warrant.

The subscriber will also attend to claims for Pensions for Revolutionary or other services, and the location of lands. The sale and purchase of Land Warrants attended to, and the highest cash price paid for the same.

R. G. McCREARY, *Attorney at Law.*

May 17. tf

A Daguerreotype for 50 Cents,

CAN be had at WEAVER'S GALLERY, in Chambersburg street. Pictures taken in all kinds of weather, and will be put up at this Gallery in all the different styles of the day, at prices varying from 50 cts. to $8. So now is the time for obtaining the cheapest likenesses ever offered in this place. Persons will find it to their advantage to call soon while the opportunity is before them, and in order to secure a satisfactory likeness, subjects are requested to wear dark apparel. Gentlemen should wear black, with black vest and cravat, and ladies should avoid dresses of pink and blue. Plaid and contrasting colors are very suitable for children.

I return my sincere thanks to my numerous friends for their past favors, and solicit a continuance of the same, hoping by strict attention to business to satisfy the tastes of all who may visit my gallery.

SAMUEL WEAVER.

May 2. tf

OPENING OF FASHIONS.

KELLER KURTZ

HAS OPENED HIS FALL STYLES FOR GENTLEMEN'S

HATS & CAPS,

ALSO,

Men's, Boys', Youth's, Ladies', Misses' & Childs' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Ties, and Slippers.

Sept. 5.

NEW & SEASONABLE DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

A. B. KURTZ has opened, an immense stock of all the new and desirable styles of DRY GOODS, also *Queen Ware and Groceries*—which he invites his numerous customers to call and see: all of which will be sold on the principle of "Quick Sales and Small Profits."

Oct. 24.

HO! THIS WAY!

IN this age of Signs and Wonders, the subscriber would remark that he neither brags nor banters, but denies the County to produce a finer stock of

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

than he is now opening; of every variety and description, of all qualities and prices, suitable for men, women and children.

☞ Call, examine and judge for yourselves.

W. W. PAXTON.

Gettysburg, Sept. 26. tf

WALL PAPER.

Over 10,000 Pieces in Store!

FROM 6 Cents per piece and upwards, including fine Satins, Gold, Velvets, imitation of Woods, Marbles, &c.

ALSO, a great variety of new styles of Curtain Papers, Fire-Board Prints, Borders, &c., all of which will constantly be sold at the very lowest cash prices. Call and see, at the cheap Bookstore of KELLER KURTZ.

June 6. tf

LEE & RINGLAND'S

(Late Church, Lee & Ringland's)

LUMBER YARD

AND

STEAM SAW-MILL,

ON THE YORK AND CUMBERLAND RAIL-ROAD,

NEW CUMBERLAND, PA.

☞ A large supply of all kinds of Lumber always on hand, wholesale and retail. Bills sawed to order at the shortest notice.

N. B. Lumber can be delivered by us at any point on the Cumberland Valley Rail Road, Hanover, York, Baltimore, and intermediate places.

May 30. 9m

That Wonderful Place,

JEW ARNOLD'S celebrated cheap CLOTHING STORE, continues to be the object of amazement, delight, and profit to the thousands who are constantly, and *especially now,* thronging it, and supplying themselves with every variety of the best styles and most substantial quality of READY-MADE CLOTHING. He makes no empty boasts about "ONE-PRICE," and the thousand and one other humbugs of the day, but defies the world to produce a richer, cleaner, neater, stronger or cheaper stock of Clothing than the infinite variety which he has—not bought at city "auction" for a song—but made up here by *skillful* and *honest* workmen, in the most honest and skillful manner. Just call and see if it be not so.

☞ Also a few TRUNKS at less than cost, to make room for customers.

April 25. tf

"TAKE MY HAT."

M. SAMSON, having added a new feature to his business, is prepared to offer to the public a choice assortment of HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES. Having purchased entirely for cash, he is enabled to sell at astonishingly low prices. Call at the cheap store of M. SAMSON.

May 2. tf

GERMAN REFORMED HYMN BOOKS, Another new supply of Hymn Books, of the German Reformed Church, has just been received at KURTZ'S Bookstore.

MEN'S DRESS GOODS—Every variety of color and quality, of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets and Overcoatings; all of which will be sold as low as any other Store in town.—Call and see them at KURTZ'S Cheap Corner.

FASHIONABLE CRAVATS.——*Samson* has just received the largest assortment of beautiful CRAVATS, of the latest style—which he will sell cheaper than any other establishment in town. [Dec. 5.

METHODIST HYMN BOOKS, bound in the best Turkey Morocco binding. Imitation of Turkey, Sheep, &c., for sale at the lowest cash rates at the cheap Bookstore of

June 6. KELLER KURTZ.

DRAW NEAR—COME AND SEE!

J. L. SCHICK would inform the Ladies that he now offers the largest and most splendid assortment of BONNETS, Bonnet Silks and Velvets, Ribbons, Flowers, & Hair Braids, ever before opened in this place. Call and see them—no trouble to show Goods.

Oct. 3 tf

TIN WARE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has on hand, at the shop nearly opposite Wattles' Globe Inn, York st., Gettysburg, and formerly kept by Andrew Polley, the largest and best assortment of TIN WARE in the County, which he will sell at prices which cannot fail to please. He will also execute to order,

House Spouting, Metallic Roofing, Hydrant Work, Stove Work, &c.,

with promptness, and in a workmanlike manner, with the best materials. So well satisfied is he of the strength, neatness, and durability of his Ware, that he feels confident in warranting it as equal to any made anywhere. Persons wanting Ware, are invited to call and examine his stock, as he is determined to sell low.

S. G. COOK.

Gettysburg, Aug. 29. tf

☞ Cash paid for old COPPER, BRASS, and PEWTER.

NOTICE.

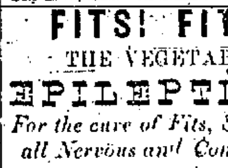
Estate of Elizabeth Munshower, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of ELIZABETH MUNSHOWER, late of Cumberland township, Adams county, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Freedom township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate, to call with him and settle the same; and those who have claims, are desired to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

ABRAHAM WAYBRIGHT, *Adm'r.*

Nov. 28. 6t

Stray Bull.



CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Menallen township, Adams co., some time in August last, a DARK RED BULL, about 2 years old, with a stripe of white on his back, and his hind legs a little white. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

Dec. 26.—3t MARTIN WINGERT.

FITS! FITS! FITS!

THE VEGETABLE EXTRACT

EPILEPTIC PILLS,

For the cure of Fits, Spasms, Cramps, and all Nervous and Constitutional Diseases.

PERSONS WHO ARE LABORING UNDER this distressing malady, will find the VEGETABLE EPILEPTIC PILLS to be the only remedy ever discovered for curing Epilepsy, or Falling Fits.

These pills possess a specific action on the Nervous system; and, although they are prepared especially for the purpose of curing Fits, they will be found of especial benefit for all persons afflicted with weak nerves, or whose nervous system has been prostrated or shattered from any cause whatever. In chronic complaints, or diseases of long standing, superinduced by nervousness, they are exceedingly beneficial.

Price $3 per box, or two boxes for $5. Persons out of the city, enclosing a remittance, will have the Pills sent them through the mail, free of postage. For sale by SETH S. HANCE, No. 108 BALTIMORE STREET, Baltimore, Md., to whom orders from all parts of the Union must be addressed, post paid.

May 23. 1y

Look Out!

THE subscriber hereby gives notice to those who have promised him WOOD on account, that he is in want of it, and that unless it is delivered forthwith, without further notice, the Accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection, and the money required.

T. WARREN.

Dec. 27. tf

ALBUMS! ALBUMS! A splendid assortment of Albums, at various prices, just received direct from New York at

June 6. KELLER KURTZ'S.

THE SHADY SIDE, or Life in a Country Parsonage, by a Pastor's wife, just published and for sale at KELLER KURTZ'S Bookstore.

WINDOW BLINDS!—A new assortment of Window Blinds, Imitation of Oil Blinds, just arrived at the well known Store of

June 6. KELLER KURTZ.

DICTIONARY of DOMESTIC MEDICINE and HOUSEHOLD SURGERY, by Spencer Thomas, M. D., and Henry H. Smith M. D. This is an entire new work, highly recommended by the medical Faculty. For sale at the cheap Book and Stationery Store of KELLER KURTZ.

ROLAND TREVOR, or the Pilot of Human Life, showing how to make and lose a fortune, and then to make another. This is said to be a very amusing and instructive book—to be had at KELLER KURTZ'S Store.

CLOCKS & JEWELRY.—You will find the above articles for sale, very cheap, at the One-price Store of SAMSON.

WANTED, Customers to purchase a superior lot of Black French Doeskin Cassimere Pants, Fancy Cassimeres of every description, Cassinet Pants of every shade and quality, together with any amount of Velvet Cords, Linens, Cottons, &c., at the one-price Store of SAMSON.

VIOLINS & ACCORDIONS.—Desirous of disposing of my present stock of the above articles, I will sell them very low.

April 18. MARCUS SAMSON.

CARPET BAGS.—You will find a very large assortment of Carpet Bags at SAMSON'S One-price Store. They were bought at Auction, and will be sold cheaper than any other establishment dare to sell them.

TELL your Friends and Neighbors, and come yourselves, and see the very large and fine assortment of HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, that has just been received by

April 25. W. W. PAXTON.

WAKE UP PENELOPE!

GUNS! GUNS!

A large lot of Single and Double Barreled GUNS & RIFLES, of a superior make, just received, and for sale cheap by

Oct. 10. FAHNESTOCK & SONS.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS.—The largest assortment and varieties of color now in town, to be had right at KURTZ'S Corner.

QUEENSWARE! QUEENSWARE! ABR'M ARNOLD has just received a large lot of QUEENSWARE, which he will sell low. Call and see.

LONG Bay State and Square SHAWLS, in great variety, Tercera, red & white Crape do., a beautiful article; Bonnet Velvets, Silks, &c. &c., very cheap at the Store of

Oct. 17. GEO. ARNOLD.

KNICK KNACKS from an Editor's Table, by L. Gaylord Clark, just published by the Appletons, and for sale at

June 5. KELLER KURTZ'S.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

THE Subscribers would respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have opened a NEW HARDWARE STORE in Baltimore street, adjoining the residence of DAVID ZIEGLER, Gettysburg, in which they are opening a large and general assortment of

Hardware, Iron, Steel, GROCERIES, CUTLERY, COACH TRIMMINGS, Springs, Axles, Saddlery, *CEDAR WARE, SHOE FINDINGS* **Paints, Oils, & Dye-Stuffs,**

In general, including every description of articles in the above line of business—to which they invite the attention of Coach-makers, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Cabinet-makers, Shoemakers, Saddlers, and the public generally.

Our stock having been selected with great care, and purchased for Cash, we guarantee (for the ready money,) to dispose of any part of it on as reasonable terms as they can be purchased any where.

☞ We particularly request a call from our friends, and earnestly solicit a share of public favor, as we are determined to establish a character for selling Goods at low prices, and doing business on fair principles.

JOEL B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, June 9. tf

2,000 LADIES

ARE willing to certify that the HATHAWAY COOKING STOVE is the very best Stove now in use, inasmuch as they will do more Cooking, Roasting and Baking, and do it with less labor, and last as long again, as any other stove now sold. These celebrated stoves are constantly kept for sale at a very reduced price, at the

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY

AND MACHINE SHOP,

Where the subscribers, feeling determined to suit all persons, have also the Parlor, Sexton's Baltimore Air-tight, Peakskill, and Cabinet Cook Stove, and Air-tight and ten plate Parlor Stoves of the most beautiful patterns.

The Seyler Ploughs,

which cannot be surpassed for lightness of draught or in the character of their work, are constantly on hand for sale, and in view of the fact that the Mouldboard of the Ploughs is one fourth heavier than that of other ploughs, it is decidedly the cheapest that can be obtained.

☞ WITHEROW PLOUGHS and others. Castings for the Woodcock Plough, Wind mill machinery, Castings and Hollow ware, with every article usually made at Foundries can be obtained here.

☞ Blacksmithing and Shoe Making as usual.

T. WARREN & SON.

Dec. 15. tf

SUB-SOIL PLOUGHS,

OF the best quality, always on hand, and for sale in Gettysburg, at the Foundry of

T. WARREN & SON.

MORSE'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF

YELLOW DOCK ROOT.

THIS is a Purely Vegetable Compound, scientifically prepared from the best Roots and Herbs of the Materia Medica, and has gained an unrivalled reputation for the following effects, viz:

Regulating and Strengthening the Liver and Digestive Organs, and Cleansing the Stomach and Bowels, and thus curing all Bilious Diseases, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Costiveness, Piles, Headache, Fever and Ague, Jaundice, Nausea, Loss of Appetite, &c., and causing the food to nourish and support every part.

PURIFYING THE BLOOD,

and thus curing all Humors, Cutaneous Eruptions, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Canker, Pimples on the face, Blotches, Ulcers, Tumors, Mercurial Disease, Cancers, &c.; Regulating the Secretory Organs, and by enabling them to perform their proper functions, preventing and curing many painful and dangerous diseases; Strengthening and Quieting the Nervous System, thus allaying Nervous Irritation, and curing all Diseases of the Nerves, as Hysteria, Neuralgia, Cramps, &c.

It is unrivalled in the Cure of all

FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

as Weakness, General Debility, Irregularity, Obstructions, Swelling of the Feet, Limbs, Joints, &c., caused by weakness; also, Lung & Throat Complaints, as Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Consumption, &c., also, Dropsy.

Having made use of the Compound Syrup of Yellow Dock Root, prepared by C. MORSE & CO., either ourselves, or in our families, and finding it to be a very salutary and effectual preparation, we do most cheerfully recommend it to the public as a very valuable medicine.

E. Bourne, Esq., Cashier National Bank, Providence, R. I.; A. W. Spencer, Esq., Cashier Lime Rock Bank, Providence, R. I.; Rev. Wm. Phillips, Rev. J. B. Richmond, G. S. Jones, editor Providence Gen. Adv., Wm. Field, M. W. G. M., Cyrus Fisher, M. E. H. P., J. Hutchinson, G. S. Dea, V. J. Bates, Dr. Benj. Colby, and one hundred others of the most respectable families of Providence.

This certifies that I have for a number of years been acquainted with the composition and mode of manufacture of MORSE'S COMPOUND SYRUP of YELLOW DOCK ROOT. I have also been acquainted with its modus operandi in disease, and can say that in all respects it is admirably calculated to remedy that class of Diseases for which it was designed. It is especially valuable in INDIGESTION and all its attendant symptoms, it excites to healthy action the LIVER, removes Torpor, and inactivity of this Organ, and stimulates healthy action in all the system. As a DEPURATOR or purifier of the Blood it has no superior.

DAVID HOLMES, M. D.

Providence, R. I. Jan 4, 1853.

☞ Prepared by C. MORSE & CO., No. 446 Broadway, N. Y., and sold by Druggists and others throughout this and other countries.

☞ For sale by SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Gettysburg.

May 30. 1y

DECIDED AT LAST!

AFTER a trial of the many articles recommended to cure Rheumatism, Spine Disease, Sore Throat and Quinsy, Pains in Side, Back, Breast & Limbs, Swellings of the Joints or Limbs, Neuralgia, Tooth-ache, Nervous Head-ache, Sprains, Bruises, Weakness of the Ankles, Frosted Feet, &c.—The people have, without a single exception, that have used *MILLER'S AMERICAN LINIMENT,* pronounced it superior to any article offered to the public, not only for the immediate relief, but the permanent cure, of the above diseases.

A Great Improvement.——A single trial of MILLER'S EMBROCATION for HORSES, is all we ask to convince any one of its astonishing properties to cure all those diseases of the Horse that require an external application, such as—Stiffness of the joints and tendons, Collar or Saddle Galls, Weakness of the Limbs, Sprains, Scratches, Strains, Windgalls, Wounds, Bruises, Cracked Heels, &c. This Embrocation has cured Horses of the above diseases, &c. after a fair trial of other articles recommended had entirely failed.

MILLER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

If you want a good and active medicine, which is highly recommended by eminent physicians, purchase these Pills, and use them for the diseases named in the bill around each box, and a cure is certain.

The above valuable preparations, with a few bottles of Miller's Refined HAIR OIL, are for sale by S. S. Forney, *Gettysburg;* Shorb & Elder, Emmitsburg; M. Eichelberger, Abbottstown; and Jacob Martin, New Oxford.

Oct. 31. 3m

UMBRELLAS.—A very large assortment All kinds and sizes, from 37½ cents up—at KURTZ'S.

CHILDREN'S SHOES, the best assortment in town, at K. KURTZ'S.

A Family Journal---Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

At $2 00 per annum, in advance——
Or $2 50, if not paid within the year.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements $1 00 per square for 3 weeks
25 cents per square for each continuance.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXT."—*Washington.*

VOL. LIV. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1854. NO. 12.

Choice Poetry.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

BY MRS. H. HUNEMAN.

It is her right to lend, with warmest ties,
The lordly spirit of aspiring man,
Making his hours an earthly paradise,
Rich in all joy allotted to life's span:
Twining around each fibre of his heart,
With all the gentle influence of love's might,
Seeking no joy wherein he has no part—
This is undoubtedly—a woman's right!

It is her right to teach the infant mind,
Training it ever upward in its course;
To root out evil passions that would bind
The upward current of his reason's force,
To lead the erring spirit gently back,
When it has sunk in gloom of deepest night;
To point the shining path of virtue's track,
And urge him forward. This is woman's right.

It is her right to soothe the couch of pain,
There her true mission upon earth to prove,
To calm with gentle care the frenzied brain
And keep her vigil there of holiest love,
To watch untiring by the lonely bed,
Thro' the bright day and in the solemn night,
Till health ensues, or the loved form is laid
To rest forever. This is woman's right.

She is a flower that blooms best, unseen;
Sheltered within the precincts of her home;
There, should no darkening storm-cloud intervene,
There, the loud strife of worldlings never come,
Let her not scorn to act a woman's part
Nor strive to cope with manhood in its might,
But lay this maxim closely to her heart—
Whatever God ordains is surely right.

I MET THEE IN MY EARLY YOUTH.

I met thee in my early youth,
When life was young and fair;
Thy magic charms stole o'er my soul,
And left their impress there.
I gave to thee a heart unstained
With sins of after years—
A heart which never ceased to love,
In sunshine or in tears!

Tho' years have passed since first we met,
And youth's bright dreams are gone;
Yet art thou now as dear to me,
As in life's early morn!
Amid the cold, unfeeling crowd,
Thine angel form I see:
And in its slumbering reveries
My spirit turns to thee!

The spell which thou didst cast upon
My spirit in its youth,
Has proved a shield in after life,
Of purity and truth:
Thy magic power o'er my soul
Has shed a sunny ray
Of love and purest sympathy,
Which never can fade away!

Oh lady! tho' I dare not hope
To call thee ever mine—
For clouds are gathering o'er my path
Which never must darken thine—
Yet in the temple of my heart,
The vestal flame shall glow,
Which clothed my dreams of early youth,
In beauty—long ago!

Miscellaneous.

Vastness of the Universe.

Prof. Hitchcock, in one of his popular scientific works, has aptly illustrated the vastness of the universe. Light, although apparently visible instantaneously, really requires an appreciable time to travel.—A flash of lightning occurring on earth would not be visible on the moon till a second and a quarter afterwards; on the sun till eight minutes; at the planet Jupiter, when at its greatest distance from us, till fifty-two minutes; on Uranus till two hours; on Neptune till four hours and a quarter; on the star of Vega, of the first magnitude, till forty-five years; on a star of the eighth magnitude, till one hundred and eighty years; and stars of the twelfth magnitude, till four thousand years—and stars of this magnitude are visible through telescopes; nor can we doubt that, with better instruments, stars of far less magnitude might be seen; so that we may confidently say that this flash of lightning would not reach the remotest heavenly body till more than six thousand years—a period equal to that which has elapsed since man's creation.—Here is vastness beyond the capacity of the mind to contemplate.—*Boston Journal.*

Sleeping in Church.

People who carry full dinners to church with them in the afternoon are remarkably apt to sleep, no matter how good the sermon may be. Last Sunday afternoon, a Baptist clergyman in Hudson street, New York, while holding forth to his congregation in a style that *ought* to have kept them awake, suddenly stopped in his discourse, and said—

"Brethren, I have preached about half of my sermon, and I perceive that twenty-five or thirty of my congregation are fast asleep. I shall postpone the delivery of the balance of it until they wake up!"

There was a dead pause for about five minutes, during which time the sleepers awoke, and then the preacher "went on."

☞It was a good answer that was once given by a poor woman to a minister, who asked her, "What is faith?" She replied, "I am ignorant; I cannot answer well; but I think faith is *taking God at his word.*"

☞Preaching is of much avail, but practice is far more potent. A godly life is the strongest argument that you can offer to the sceptic.

☞A tippler called at one of the New York hotels, and asked for a room with four beds in it. He said he usually retired so drunk, that he could not find the bed, unless there was one in each corner.

☞"There's a woman at the bottom of every mischief," said Joe. "Yes," replied Charley, "when I used to get into mischief, my mother was at the bottom of me."

☞The weapon that no enemy can parry is a bold and cheerful spirit.

The White Satin Domino.

The period of Napoleon's career, when at its zenith, is full of romantic adventures, as connected with the history of the officers who served under the great captain. He was quick to observe merit, and prompt to reward it; and this it was that made his followers so devoted to him, and so anxious to distinguish themselves by prowess in battle, and strict soldierly conduct in the Emperor's service.

Col. Eugene Merville was an *attache* of Napoleon's staff. He was a soldier in the true sense of the word—devoted to his profession, as brave as a lion. Though very handsome, and of fine bearing, he was of humble birth—a mere child of the camp—and had followed the drum and the bugle from boyhood. Every step in the way of promotion had been won by the stroke of his sabre; and his promotion from Major of cavalry was for a gallant deed which transpired on the battle-field, beneath the Emperor's own eye. Murat, that prince of cavalry officers, loved him like a brother, and taught him all that his own good taste and natural instinct had not led him to acquire before.

It was the Carnival season at Paris, and Merville found himself at the French Opera House. Better adapted in his taste to the field than the boudoir, he flirts but little with the gay figures that cover the floor, and joins but seldom in the giddy waltz.—But at last, when standing thoughtfully, and regarding the assembled throng with a vacant eye, his attention was suddenly aroused by the appearance of a person in a white satin domino, the universal bearing of whose figure, manner and bearing, convinced all that her face and mind must be equal to her person in grace and loveliness.

Though in so mixed an assembly, still there was a dignity and reserve in the manner of the familiar address, and it was some time before the young soldier found courage to speak to her.

Some alarm being given, there was a violent rush of the throng towards the door, where, unless assisted, the lady would have materially suffered. Eugene Merville offers his arm, and with his broad shoulders and stout frame, wards off the danger. It was a delightful moment; the lady spoke the purest French, was witty, fanciful and captivating.

"Ah, lady, please raise that mask, and reveal to me the charms of feature that must accompany so sweet a voice and so graceful a form as you possess."

"You would, perhaps, be disappointed."

"No, I'm sure not."

"Are you very confident?"

"Yes, I feel that you are beautiful. It cannot be otherwise."

"Don't be too sure of that," said the domino. Have you never heard of the Irish poet Moore's story of the veiled prophet of Khorassan—how, when he disclosed his countenance, its hideous aspect killed his beloved one? How do you know that I shall not turn out a veiled prophet of Khorassan?"

"Ah, lady, your every word convinces me to the contrary," replied the enraptured soldier, whose heart began to feel as it had never done before; he was already in love.

She eludes his efforts at discovery, but permits him to hand her to the carriage, which drives off in the darkness, and though he throws himself upon his fleetest horse, he is unable to overtake her.

The young French colonel becomes moody; he has lost his heart, and knows not what to do. He wanders hither and thither, shuns his former companions, and in short, is miserable as a lover can be, thus disappointed. One night, just after he had left his hotel, on foot, a figure, muffled to the very eyes, stopped him.

"Well, monsieur, what would you with me?" asked the soldier.

"You would know the name of the white domino?" was the reply.

"I would, indeed," replied the officer, hastily. "How can it be done?"

"Follow me."

"To the end of the earth, if it will bring her to me."

"But you must be blindfolded."

"Very well."

"Step into this vehicle."

And away rattled the youthful soldier and his strange companion. "This may be a trick," reasoned Eugene Merville, "but I have no fear of personal violence. I am armed with a trusty sabre, and I can take care of myself." But there was no cause for fear, since he soon found the vehicle stopped, and he was led blindfolded into the house. When the bandage was removed from his eyes, he found himself in a richly furnished boudoir, and before him stood the domino, just as he met her at the masked ball. To fall upon his knees, and tell her how much he had thought of her since their separation, that his thoughts had never left her, and that he loved her devotedly, was as natural as to breathe, and he did so most gallantly and sincerely.

"Shall I believe all you say?"

"Lady, let me prove it by any test you may put upon me."

"Know, then, that the feelings you avow are mutual. Nay, unloose your arm from my waist, I have something more to say."

"Talk on forever, lady! Your voice is music to my heart and ears."

"Would you marry me, knowing no more of me than you now do?"

"Yes, if you were to go to the very altar masked!" he replied.

"Then I will test you."

"How, lady?"

"For one year be faithful to the love you have professed, and I will be yours—as truly as heaven shall spare my life."

"If at the expiration of a year you do not hear from me, then the contract shall be null and void. Take the half ring," she continued, "and when I supply the broken portion, I will be yours."

He kissed the little emblem, swore again and again to be faithful, and pressing her hand to his lips, bade her adieu. He was conducted away as mysteriously as he had been brought thither, nor could he, by any possible means, discover where he had been; his companion rejecting all bribes, and even refusing to answer the simplest questions.

Months rolled on. Colonel Merville is true to his vow, and happy in the anticipation of love. Suddenly he was ordered on an embassy to Vienna, the gayest of all the European capitals, about the time that Napoleon is planning to marry the Arch Duchess, Maria Louisa. The young colonel is handsome, manly, and already distinguished in arms, and becomes at once a great favorite at court, every effort being made by the women to captivate him, but in vain; he is constant and true to his vow.

But his heart was not made of stone; the very fact that he had entertained such tender feelings for the white domino had, doubtless, made him more susceptible than before.

At last he met the young baroness, Caroline Von Woldoff, and in spite of his vows, she captivates him, and he secretly curses the engagement he had so blindly made at Paris. She seems to wonder at what appears to be his devotion; and yet the distance he maintains! The truth was, that his sense of honor was great, that though he felt he really loved the young Baroness, and even that she returned his affection, still he had given his word, and it was sacred.

The satin domino is no longer the ideal of his heart, but assumes the most repulsive form in his imagination, and becomes in place of his good angel—his evil genius.

Well time rolls on: he is to return in a few days; it is once more the carnival season, and in Vienna, too, that gay city.—He joins in the festivities of the masked ball, and what wonder fills his brain, when, about the middle of the evening, the white domino steals before him in the same white satin dress he had seen her wear a year before, at the French Opera House in Paris. Was it not a fancy?

"I come, Colonel Eugene Merville, to hold you to your promise," she said, laying her hand lightly upon his arm.

"Is this reality or a dream?" asked the amazed soldier.

"Come, follow me, and you shall see that it is a reality," continued the mask, pleasantly.

"I will."

"Have you been faithful to your promise?" asked the domino, as they retired into a saloon.

"Most truly in act, but alas! I fear not in heart."

"Indeed!"

"It is too true, lady, that I have seen and loved another, though my vow to you has kept me from saying so to her."

"And who is this you thus love?"

"I will be frank with you, and you will keep my secret?"

"Most religiously."

"It is the Baroness Von Woldoff," he said with a sigh.

"And you really love her?"

"Alas! only too dearly," said the soldier, sadly.

"Nevertheless, I must hold you to your promise. Here is the other half of the ring: can you produce its mate?

"Here it is," said Eugene Merville.

"Then I, too, keep my promise," said the domino, raising her mask, and showing to his astonished view the face of the Baroness Von Woldoff!

"Ah, it was sympathy of true love that attracted me, after all!" exclaimed the young soldier as he pressed her to his heart. She had seen and loved him for his manly spirit and character, and having found by inquiry that he was worthy of her love, she had managed this delicate intrigue, and had tested him, and now gave to him her wealth, title and everything!—They were married with great pomp, and accompanied the Arch Duchess to Paris.—Napoleon, to crown the happiness of his favorite, made him, at once a General of Division.

Women and Ladies.

In the days of our fathers there were such to be met with as men and women: but now they are all gone, and in their place a race of gentlemen and ladies—or, to be still more refined, a race of "ladies and gentlemen" has sprung up. Women and girls are among the things that were—but "ladies" are found every where. Miss Martineau wishing to see the women wards, in a prison in Tennessee, was answered by the warden, "we have no ladies here at present, madam." Now, so far as the ladies were concerned, it was very well that none of them were in prison; but then it sounds a little odd,—ladies in prison. It would seem bad enough for "women" to be in such a place. A lecturer discoursing upon the characteristics of women, illustrated thus: Who were the last at the cross? Ladies. Who were the first at the sepulchre? Ladies. On the modern improvement we have heard but one that beats the above. It was the finishing touch to a marriage ceremony, performed by an exquisite Indiana, up to all modern refinements. When he had thrown the chain of Hymen around the happy couple, he concluded by saying: "I now pronounce you husband and lady." The audience stuffed their handkerchiefs into their mouths, and got out of the room as quickly as possible, to take breath.

☞No man has a right to do as he pleases, except when he pleases to do right.

Anecdote.

The following anecdote, as our readers will know, without our telling them, occurred a long time ago. But the present "cold snap" brings it pretty fresh to our recollection. Gen. Washington had, what some would call a rather "vulgar" constitution—that is, one that required a good deal of exercise to keep it up to its best point.—When he was President, and the government held in Philad'a, the Delaware river froze so hard that firewood was hauled across it on wagons. During the freeze, Gen. W. was accustomed often to take a ride on horseback into Jersey. On one of these excursions, he met on the ice a teamster with his wagon pretty well loaded.—The teamster knew him. After a kind salutation, he asked the general, if he was not afraid to ride, as he did, over the river. The reply was, of course, that he was not; but that, even were he at all apprehensive, his loaded vehicle and team would convince him that all was safe to every one on horseback. "Ah!" replied he, "General, if I and my team were to break through and be drowned, we would scarcely be missed, except by our near friends and acquaintances; but if you were to break through and be drowned, the whole world would miss and lament you."

It is said General Washington related this anecdote himself—esteeming it very highly as one of the best proofs he ever had of the great regard the people had for him.

The Raw Material for Presidents.

In the neighborhood of Charlotte, North Carolina, (says the Charleston Standard,) there lived until within the last few years, an aged lady, whose many recollections of early life are very interesting. One, we remember, afforded a great amusement.—Gates had been defeated, the shattered fragments of his army had been swept like the debris of a tempest past her secluded home, her father and brothers were all out under some partisan leader, the tories were forming a nucleus or organization about the Waxhaw, and supposing this would attract the attention of her relatives, and seeing a young man riding from that direction, she was told by her mother to learn the news from him.

She was a buxom lass of sixteen summers, educated in the freedom of the country, and being tolerably assured of her ability to cope with any body, was nothing loth to go, and gave us the following story of the meeting:—"He had seemed an honest, well-meaning body, but not much in the way of books.—He was thin, awkward and bilious, and rode a grass-fed colt, that reeled about so I wondered how in the world it carried him.—"How do you do, sir?" says I. "How do you do, ma'am," says he. Says I, "Which way do you come from?" "I come from the Wawhaws." "Did you see or hear anything of our people down there?" "No," says he, "but there are some tories about there, and we pops 'em down sometimes." Thinks I, you look like a funny fellow to pop any body down, but I did not say so; I just asked him, "Where are you going?" "I am going to Uncle McDowell's; I've had the chills for a long time, and I want to stay up here until I get well." "And what is your name?" "My name is Andy Jackson."

The old lady had, to the day of her death, the appearance of this young man so indelibly impressed upon her mind, that she could never realize his importance; and it always struck her as excessively whimsical and ridiculous, that such a looking customer should ever become President of the United States.

She had the same difficulty with respect to Mr. Polk. She had known him when a child. He would stay for months at her house, and go to school with her children; and was so easily outdone and put upon by other boys of his age, that she could never form a high opinion of his abilities.

She always, from the force of habit, called him little Jemmy, and we think never mentioned him in connection with the Presidency without feelings of irrepressible amusement.

Poor old lady! She stood for eighteen years alone in the world. Her children and grand children all were dead, and none could hear her indulging in the reminiscences of early life without a sense of how great a blessing it was to have so rich a store of early memories.

☞Show us a lady's bonnet, and we'll tell you what sort of an institution she is. If it is showered with red ribbons, cupids, bows, &c., she is as full of love and poetry, as a country inn of politicians and leaders. If it goes in for the simple wrinkles, plain colors, and a couple of modest knots, she is a perfect jewel, sweet, sunny, mild, and as affectionate as a freshly nursed kitten. If it is stuck all over with a paradise of clover, three story ostrich feathers, wax-holly hocks and juniper berries, put it square down that the calico is a single establishment, and will never see a fortieth birth-day. Bonnets are a true index of woman.

☞Lately, a slave in the West Indies, who had been married to another slave by one of the missionaries, at the end of three weeks brought his wife back to the clergyman, and desired him to take her again. The clergyman asked what was the matter with her. "Why, massa, she no good. The book says, she obey me. She no wash my clothes. She no do what I want her to do." The minister: "But the book says, you were to take her for better or for worse." "Yes, massa, but she all worse and no better. She has too much worse and no good at all."

☞The late Rev. Sydney Smith observed that a railway whistle seems to him to be something like the scream an attorney would give when first the devil caught hold of him.

Telling a Schoolmaster by his Gait.

A gentleman from Swampville, State of New York, was telling how many different occupations he had attempted. Among others he had tried school teaching: "How long did you teach?" asked a bystander.—"Wal, I didn't teach; that is, I *went* to teach." "Did you hire out?" "Wal, I didn't hire out; I only *went* to hire out." "Why did you give it up?" "Wal, I gave it up—for some reason or nuther.—You see I travelled into a *deestrict* and inquired for the trustees. Somebody said Mr. Snickles—named my object in introducing myself—and asked him what he thought about me try my luck with the big boys and unruly gals in the *deestrict*. He wanted to know if I raally thought myself capable. I said I wouldn't mind his asking me a few easy questions in 'rithmetic and 'jeography, or showing my handwriting. But he said no, never mind; he could tell a good teacher by his gait. "Let me see you walk off a little ways," says he, "and I can tell," says he, "jis's well's I'd heered you examined," says he. "He sot in the door, as he spoke, and I *thought* he looked a little skittish; but I was considerable *fustrated*, and didn't mind much; so I kep't on till I thought I'd gone 'bout fur enought—then I s'spected s'thing was to pay, and looked round. Wal, *the door was shut, and Snickles was gone!*" "Did you go back?" "Wal, no, I didn't go back." "Did you apply for another school," said the gentleman from Swampville. "I rather judged my appearance was against me."

Courting in the Dark.

A circumstance once befel two friends of ours, who met one evening at the house of a mutual friend, a young lady for whom both entertained tender sentiments. In a spirit of frolic, one of the young ladies put out the light: and the two gentlemen judging the movement to be favorable for making known the state of their feelings to the fair one, changed at the same instant and placed themselves at the lady's side. Each gentleman took as he fondly supposed the soft little hand of the charmer, and each was enraptured to find a tender pressure assuming an unmistakeable squeeze. Some moments flew in this agreeable interchange of sentiments, and it is fair to presume that both heads and hearts were "reached," as Mr. Bird would express it, when the lady of the house becoming suspicious from the unusual silence of her friends, suddenly relighted the lamp and discovered the two gentlemen, with love and delight beaming from their eyes, all absorbed in the novel recreation of squeezing each other's hands.

The gentlemen sloped incontinently; and one of them confidentially remarked to us a few days afterward, when the joke got abroad, that he "thought all the while Hannah's hand felt plagued hard."

☞One of the best double puns we have ever heard, says the Yankee Blade, was perpetrated by a clergyman. He had just united in marriage a couple whose Christian names were respectively Benjamin and Ann. "How did they appear during the ceremony?" inquired a friend. "They appeared both *annic-mated* and *bennie-nited*," was the ready reply.

Woman's Rights.

Kirwan, in his work entitled "Men and Things as I saw them in Europe," gives the following account of the progress of "women's rights" in Sardinia:

"They were tunneling the Appenines for a railway from Turin to Genoa, which, when completed, will be a great affair for Sardinia, and armies of women were engaged in making these tunnels! With a pannier of peculiar construction, made to fit the back, they entered the tunnel at one side and emerged laden on the other side; bent down like beasts of burden, they followed each other in rows to the end of the embankment, where each turned around: there a man drew a pin, which let the bottom fall out, and the stone, gravel, and clay fell out of the basket. And hundreds of women were working in this way at this bestial employment! Lime-kilns in great number line the roads, and the women were quarrying the stones, carrying them to the kilns, and sending away the lime."

The Flow of Words.—The following paragraph is forwarded to us by a distinguished phonographic reporter, and gives the number of words spoken in a minute by several of the best speakers of the United States:—Daniel Webster, 95; Henry Clay, 105; Archbishop Hughes, of New York, 112; John Comly, an eminent minister of the Society of Friends, 100; Lucretia Mott, 110; Rev. John F. Berg, of Philadelphia, 120; Bishop Potter, 100; Rev. Mr. Stockton, of Baltimore, 105; Senator Foote, of Mississippi, 120; Wm. M. Meredith, 100; Gen. Sam. Houston, of Texas, 110.

☞Mr. Hillard, who has just published a book entitled "Six Months in Italy," observes, that an English man of war seems to be always within one day's sail of everywhere. "Let political agitation break out in any port on the globe, if there be only a roll of English broadcloth or a pound of English tea to be endangered thereby, within forty-eight hours an English steamer or frigate is pretty sure to drop anchor in the harbor, with an air which seems to say, 'Here I am: does anybody want anything of me?'"

☞How frequently is the honesty and integrity of a man disposed of, by a smile or a shrug!—how many good and generous actions have been sunk into oblivion, by a distrustful look, or stamped with the imputation of proceeding from bad motives, by a mysterious and seasonable whisper.—[*Sterne.*

The Little Boy with a Straw Hat.

A crippled beggar in a large city was striving to pick up some old clothes that had been thrown him from a window, when a crowd of rude boys gathered round him, mimicking his awkward movement, and hooting at his helplessness and rags. Presently another noble little fellow came up, and hastily pushing through the crowd, helped the poor crippled man to pick up his gifts, and fastened them in a bundle.—Then, slipping a piece of silver into his hand, was running away, when a voice far above him said, "Little boy with the straw hat, look up."

He did so, and a lady, leaning from an upper window, said earnestly, "God bless you my little fellow. God *will* bless you for that." The lady was the wife of a man so distinguished among the great men of this world, that every one of those boys would have been proud to obtain her approbation; and when she wrote down his name as one she wished to remember he felt more than paid for all that he had done.

As he walked along, he thought how glad he had made his own heart by doing good. He thought of the poor beggar's grateful look; then of the lady's smile and words of approval; and last, and better than all, he could almost hear his heavenly Father whispering, "Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy."

Little reader, when you have an opportunity to do good and feel tempted to neglect it, remember "the boy with the straw hat."

A Truth for Parents.

The Rev. Dr. Duff, a man of eminent practical wisdom, as of eminent piety, says:

"I am prepared from experience to say, that in nine cases out of ten the hoards of accumulated money given to the children, by whom they were never earned, and who acquired no habits of industry, or thrift, or laboriousness, prove, in point of fact, rather a curse than a blessing. I am prepared to substantiate that, as a matter of fact, not merely from my own knowledge of the subject, but from statements of men who have been of watchful and observant habits, cultivated not only in Great Britain, but in America. But it is a melancholy fact that so little do parents know of the mass of misery they are accumulating for their children, in heaping up these hoards for them—so little do they think how big with misery these hoards are."

Losing and Gaining a Practice.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Sun, writing from Cohasset, Mass., relates a good anecdote of a physician, residing in that place, which he says is a fact, and the best temperance lecture he ever heard. Some thirty years ago, this doctor was addicted to hard drinking, and neglected his professional duties to such an extent, that the people were obliged to send to Boston for a new physician, a young man, whom they colonized amongst them. Things went on very well for a time, the old doctor losing patients, and the new doctor finding them.—At last, this brace of pesties met in a town store, the old doctor purchasing a jug of rum, and the young doctor a barrel of flour. Some invidious remark of a bystander called forth a sneer from the younger and more flourishing of the two doctors. This was noticed and interpreted by the old one, who, with a calm and deliberate air, put the cork into the jug of rum, and, turning to the sneering opponent, he said, "I have put the cork into that jug, and I will never take it out again, until I have starved you out of the town of Cohasset."

He kept his word, and in about a year from that time he had regained all his old patients and friends, and obliged the young doctor to evacuate for fear of starving.

The Sabbath.—"The rest of the Sabbath is as necessary after the engagement of the week, as is night's rest after the work of the day. To the one we go instinctively, forced by fatigue. It is well if we observe the other, impelled by moral consideration, before suffering the penalty attached to its violation, of which no instinct gives us warning. After six days of labor our strained muscles need a season to renew their elasticity—our irritable nerves to recover their moral state—our fettered spirits to rescue their equanimity."

True Wisdom.

"Enjoy the blessings of this day," says Jeremy Taylor, "if God sends them, and the evils bear patiently and sweetly. For this day only is yours—we are dead to yesterday, and are not born to-morrow."

☞Economy is a good thing and should be practiced by all; but it should manifest itself in denying ourself, not oppressing others. We have seen persons spend a dollar foolishly one hour, and the next try to save a penny off a wood-sawyer, coal-heaver, or a market-woman. Such things are disgraceful if not dishonest.

☞Mistrust the man who finds everything good, the man who finds everything evil, and still more, the man who is indifferent to everything.

☞To enjoy life, you should be a little miserable occasionally. Trouble, like cayenne, is not very agreeable in itself, but it gives great zest to other things.

☞A man in Westerville, who recently inserted a long advertisement in the papers, offering his farm for sale, closed it in the following sublimely pathetic style: "The surrounding country is the most beautiful the God of nature ever made. The scenery is celestial—divine—also, two wagons to sell and a yoke of steers."

☞It is said that there are 16,000 or 17,000 Germans in Louisville, and the number increasing rapidly.

Mortality in a Newspaper Office.—Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, thus closes a beautiful tribute to the memory of his late partner, Mr. Thomas H. Shreve, assistant editor of the Journal, whose demise the telegraph recorded, a few days since:

"We, the surviving editor of the Journal, feel that the prime of life is scarcely yet gone, yet, as we look back upon our long career in this city, we seem to behold, near and far, only the graves of the prized and the lost. All the numerous journeymen and apprentices that were in our employ when we first commenced publishing our paper are dead; our first partner, our second partner, and our third partner are dead; our first assistant and our last assistant are also dead. When these memories come over us, we feel like one alone at midnight, in the midst of a church-yard, with the winds sighing mournfully around him thro' the broken tombs, and the voices of the ghosts of departed joys sounding dolefully in his ears. Our prayer to God is that such memories may have a chastening and purifying and elevating influence upon us, and fit us to discharge, better than we have ever yet done, our duties to earth and to heaven."

An Affecting Scene.—A few days ago, as Daniel Cullen was about to be taken from the jail, in St. Louis, to the State penitentiary, to which he had been sentenced for 99 years for the murder of his wife, an affecting scene occurred, which is thus related:

"Shortly before the arrival of the coach, a woman bowed and decrepid with years, and bearing an infant in her arms, entered the office, hesitatingly. Scanning the faces of the crowd, her eyes fell finally upon Cullen, and with a shriek of recognition, pain, and half joy, it appeared, she ran to him and fell weeping, on his breast. It was his mother, come to bid him farewell; and show him his own child for the first time. The scene was a moving one. The man, at first, was ashamed to give way to his feelings, and for a while remonstrated gently with his old mother as she fondled with him. At last, however, nature could contain itself no longer; he fell back upon his seat and cried like a child. The marshal and jailor, with familiarity with distress of the kind, found a difficulty in mastering their own promptings. When the conveyance arrived it required no little exertion to part the mother from her son."

Murder at Lexington, Ky.—A few days ago the wife of W. H. Weigart, of Lexington, entered a confectionary store in that town, when a young man named Luther C. Cushing, temporarily employed therein, stepped up to her, and, patting her familiarly on the back, observed, "What will you have pretty?" Mrs. Weigart immediately became offended. Cushing apologized, and said he had mistaken her for a lady of his acquaintance. Mrs. W., however, left the store, and informed her husband of what had occurred. Mr. Weigart soon after entered the store and commenced firing upon Cushing with a revolver. Weigart fired four shots, the last of which was while Cushing was in a stooping position behind the counter, killing him on the spot. Weigart and wife were immediately arrested, and after an examination, she was discharged, and he was commited to await his trial on a charge of murder.

The Russian Church.—The Russian church affects toleration. Of the vast population of fully 60,000,000, only about 45,000,000 are members of the regular church; 350,000 are dissenters or heretics to that church itself; 3,500,000 Roman Catholics are found throughout the wide domains of the Czar; and 250,000 Armenians. The Protestants of the Augsburg Confession of Faith amount to 2,000,000; those of the Reformed Church to 54,000. There are 10,000 Moravians, while no less than 2,500,000 belong to the Mahometan creed. The Jews are 600,000 in number, and the followers of that mysterious potentate, the Grand Thibet, amount to no less than half that number. There are creeds still more extraordinary throughout the enormous tract of territory which constitutes the Russian Empire. 170,000 are open idolaters, and no less than 600,000 are addicted to the disgusting practice of Fetichism, worshipping bats, cows and every uncouth specimen of brute as representatives of the Divinity of Heaven.

Extraordinary News from Australia.—A letter in the Bristol (Eng.) Journal, dated Hobart Town, Australia, Sept. 8th, states that an extraordinary discovery of gold has been made fifty-six miles from Geelong. The gold is found 100 feet from the surface. The writer says 17,000 oz. were taken out in three days by a few persons, and one man got out a lump weighing 190 lbs. The writer adds that a tumult had occurred among the diggers, and that the military had been ordered out to quell the disturbance.

Death of the Marchioness Wellesley.—We learn from the English papers that the Marchioness Wellesley died on the 17th Dec., at Hampton Court, after a short illness. She was a daughter of the late Richard Caton, Esq., of Maryland, and granddaughter of the celebrated Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. One of Lady Wellesley's sisters is Mrs. MacTavish; another is Duchess of Leeds; and, another, the Dowager Lady Stafford. Lady Wellesley's first husband was Robert Patterson, Esq.—In 1825 she married the late Lord Wellesley, eldest brother of the famous Duke of Wellington. Her ladyship was for many years Lady of the Bed-Chamber to Queen Adelaide.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. ROBERT J. FISHER, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district, and SAMUEL R. RUSSELL and JOHN M'GINLY, Esqrs., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 23d day of November, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday the 16th of January next*—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said county of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also, they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

JOHN SCOTT, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 12, 1853. to

JURY LIST—JANUARY TERM.

GRAND JURY.

Germany—George Will.
Borough—John Gilbert, Eman'l Bushman, Wm. Wysotzkey.
Straban—Wm. Black, Armst. Taughinbaugh, Jno. Cashman.
Franklin—Jacob Deardorff.
Cumberland—Daniel Polley, John S. Crawford, James Black, (of John) Henry Clutz.
Berwick—John Pfleiger, Joseph Graffe.
Liberty—Lewis Wortz.
Hamiltonban—Wm. Wilson, (of James).
Reading—Moses M. Neely.
Huntington—Joseph Wierman.
Union—Abraham Rife.
Oxford—Jacob Adams.
Mountjoy—Jesse D. Newman, Peter Orndorff.
Conowago—Jacob Dellone.
Latimore—Andrew Shultz.

GENERAL JURY.

Mountjoy—James M'Ilhenny, Samuel Durborow, Robert M'Kinney.
Straban—Robert Bell, jr., Ephraim Deardorff, John B. Hoffman, Jonas Rebert, Josiah Benner, Samuel Michel, Christian Hossler.
Latimore—Cyrus Albert, Wm. F. Bonner, Mahlon Greist, John Humboldt.
Berwick—Samuel Metzger, Franklin J. Kochler.
Oxford—David M. Myers.
Cumberland—James McCullough, Nicholas Eckenrode.
Butler—John Hoover, Charles S. Wright, Jacob Slonk.
Hamiltonban—John McCullough, James Marshall, David Young.
Mountpleasant—Samuel Shorb, John Hauptman, Thomas Brady, Andrew Howard, Henry Riley, William Weikert.
Borough—Henry Saltzgiver.
Menallen—Wm. Morrison, Joel Wright, Jesse Cook, Solomon Bender.
Germany—Samuel Berlin, Geo. Hesson, Wm. Rider.
Hamilton—Pius Fink, Daniel Sender.
Liberty—Jacob Krulz, Samuel Beard.
Freedom—James Bigham.
Union—Wm Unger, Peter Sell, jr., George Baseboar.
Reading—John Tudor.

DAVID WILLS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken Mr. STEVENSON'S Office, North West Corner of Centre Square.

Reference.—Hon. T. STEVENS, Lancaster.

Jan. 2. tf

JAMES G. REED,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE late of Hon. D. M. SMYSER, on Baltimore street, third door from the Diamond.

April 12. tf

WM. B. M'CLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE on the south side of the Public Square, two doors west of the "Sentinel" Office.

Dec. 23. tf

H. L. FISHER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, YORK, PA.,

WILL continue to practice in the several Courts of Adams county, as heretofore.

June 27. tf

D. M'CONAUGHY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

(Office removed to one door west of Buehler's Drug & Book-Store, Chambersburg street.)

ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR

For Pensions and Patents,

Bounty Land Warrants, Back-Pay Suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given.

Lands for sale in Iowa, Illinois, and other Western States; and Agents engaged locating Warrants there.

Apply to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov. 7. tf

E. HERVEY. J. P. CLARKSON.

HERVEY & CLARKSON.

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.

Office No. 44 Clark street, CHICAGO, Ill.

COMMISSIONERS for the States of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Michigan, Wisconsin and Florida. Agents for the purchase and sale of Real Estate, and Conveyancers. Titles examined, and Abstracts prepared with care and promptness. Collections made.

Aug. 15. 1y

JOHN F. CLARK,

Agent for Procuring Patents,

Corner of E & 8th streets, near the Patent Office, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Specifications and Drawings prepared. Particular attention paid Rejected Applications.

Nov. 29. [illegible]

REMOVAL.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

DENTIST.

HAS his Office one door west of the Lutheran Church in Chambersburg street, and opposite P. Mil Reed's Store, where persons wishing to have any Dental operations performed, are respectfully invited to call.

REFERENCES:

Dr. C. N. Berluchy, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D.D.
" D. Horner, Prof. M. Jacobs,
" H. S. Huber, " H. L. Baugher,
" D. Gilbert, " H. A. Muhlenberg,
Rev. R. [illegible] " M. L. Stoever.

April 18. tf

To the Public.

THE Subscriber desires to call the attention of the Citizens of Adams County to his extensive stock of

Books, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Jewelry, Port Monnaies, Perfumery, Brushes, Combs, &c.—also, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps.

which for variety and cheapness, he defies all competition in this region of the middle or Southern Counties [illegible] South East Corner of Centre Square.

June [illegible] KELLER KURTZ.

LADIES' DRESS AND FANCY GOODS—[illegible] in town—Silks, Collars, plain and embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Gloves, Sleeves, Trimmings generally very cheap. [illegible] GEO. ARNOLD.

NEW & ELEGANT GOODS

FOR THE

HOLIDAYS!

KELLER KURTZ, *S. E. Corner of Centre Square*, respectfully informs the public, that he has now open the most complete and elegant assortment of Fancy and other articles, suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, ever offered for sale in this County, comprising a large number of objects of taste and fancy from various parts of the world—*many of which are entirely new in this Country.*

During the past year the Store, as well as the Stock, has been greatly enlarged and improved; and the subscriber buying his Goods from first sources, is enabled to sell them as *low* as they can be purchased.

Dec. 19.

Boots, Shoes, & Hats.

THE undersigned has enlarged his Store room, and has added to his present business, BOOTS, SHOES, & HATS, such as first-rate fine Moleskin, Kossuth, Hungarian, Lady Franklin, Stiff Brim, soft and hard tops, (latest style) Brush, Manilla, Palm, &c. Buff, Calf and Kip Boots, Black and Bronze top Montereys, Goat and Calf Monroe Shoes, all of which he has bought for cash, and will sell very cheap. I respectfully invite my friends and customers to examine my stock before purchasing. MARCUS SAMSON.

May 9. tf

For the Ladies.

ALL the latest and most fashionable styles of SHOES, GAITERS and SLIPPERS. Warranted, well made, at

June 6.] KELLER KURTZ'S.

CALICOES—A large assortment new styles, also Ginghams, Domestics, &c., with a large variety of Dry Goods too large to mention here. Call and see them at KURTZ'S.

GENTLEMEN are invited to call and see a beautiful BEAVER HAT, also Silk, Cuban, Kossuth, Citizens', Braid, and Panama Hats for summer. W. W. PAXTON.

DRESS GOODS of every style, De Bage, De Bage Alpaca, M. de Lanes, Alpaca, Silks, Plaids, &c., with trimmings to suit, for sale cheap at FAHNESTOCK'S.

OVER COATS, OVER COATS.—*Prepare for Winter.* The subscriber has just received and opened a choice lot of Over-coats of every description, made in the best manner, and latest styles, which he is determined to sell cheaper than any other establishment in the County. To test the truth of this call and examine. Remember no trouble to show GOODS. MARCUS SAMSON.

HOSIERY, Gloves, Bonnet Material and Bonnet Ribbons, Laces, Edgings, very cheap at FAHNESTOCK'S.

COMFORTS, of all the different styles, colors, sizes, and prices, for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, at KURTZ'S.

New Fall Goods,

JUST received, and now opening, at the Store of

Oct. 3. S. FAHNESTOCK & SONS.

THE Cheapest CLOTHS, Cassinetts, Flannels, and *Ready-made Clothing* in town—purchased before the rise—to be had at the Store of GEORGE ARNOLD.

GROCERIES, QUEENS & GLASSWARE, a fresh and full supply, as cheap as the markets afford. Call and examine them at

Oct. 17. KURTZ'S.

FINE Muslin de Bege for 25 cts.; Barege de Lains for 12½ cts.; Lawns for a fip—with a very choice selection of *Dress Goods*, at prices greatly below the usual rates, can now be had at MIDDLECOFF'S.

IRISH LINENS, Muslins, Tickings, Flannels, Linen Table Cloths, Toweling, and Drillings—a large variety—for sale at

Oct. 3. SCHICK'S.

GENTLEMEN can be furnished with Drawers, Shirts, Shirt-collars, Suspenders, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Socks, Gloves, Umbrellas, Canes, and in fact every thing in the furnishing line at SAMSON'S.

NEEDLE Work, French Work Collars, Swiss and Cambric Edgings and Insertings, Flouncing, Spencers, and every thing of that description, can be had in the greatest variety, and the cheapest at

S. FAHNESTOCK & SONS.

RAIL ROAD MEETING daily at Kurtz's Cheap Corner, (Sundays excepted) from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 7 o'clock, P. M., examining and buying Goods just arrived from Philadelphia, via Baltimore and Hanover Rail Road. Call soon—save money; you may be too late. Remember A. B. KURTZ'S Cheap Corner.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS!

I have just received a large lot of TRUNKS, which I am selling without regard to cost, to make room for customers.

Oct. 3. ABRAHAM ARNOLD.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.—Call at Kurtz's for them—De Laines, De Bege, De Bege Alpaccas, Merinos, Coburg Cloths, &c. For further information call and we will show them.

WINTER BONNETS for the Ladies, and Hoods and Woolen Hats for Children, a new article, cheap, at KURTZ'S.

LUTHERAN HYMN BOOKS.—A very large assortment of Lutheran Hymn Books, bound in every style of binding, just received at the cheap Bookstore of

June 6. KELLER KURTZ.

Exhibition—Admittance Free.

MARCUS SAMSON'S Clothing Emporium embraces the largest and best assortment of Frock and Dress Coats of every variety of color, quality and style, which ever have been offered to the public. Call and see even if you do not wish to buy.

LADIES are invited to call and see the finest article of DRESS SHOE that has ever been in this market.

April 25. W. W. PAXTON.

LOOKING GLASSES, of all sizes and prices, for sale at SCHICK'S.

TELL your Friends, that MARCUS SAMSON has just received and opened a splendid lot of Black, Blue, and Green Cloth Frock and Dress Coats—Cassimeres, Cashmeretts, Tweeds, Linens, Cottons, &c., and will dispose of them at the lowest living rates.

Domestics.

GINGHAMS, Muslins, Wool and Cotton Flannels, Calicos of all colors and prices, always to be had at the cheap Store of

S. FAHNESTOCK & SONS.

BLANKETS.—A large lot of Bed Blankets at different prices, with a very large assortment of Horse Blankets, at the Cheap Corner of KURTZ'S.

CLOTHS, Black, Blue and Fancy Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Overcoating, Kentucky Jeans, Cords, a new style French cord, Satin, Silk, Velvet and Fancy Vestings, are offered very cheap at

S. FAHNESTOCK & SONS.

Oct. [illegible] *Sign of the Red Front.*

STACKS OF THEM.—We have just received a new and beautiful assortment of VESTS—such as Black and Fancy Satins, Cloth, Cassimeres, [illegible] which will be sold very low at SAMSON'S.

ANOTHER CHANGE!

DAILY LINE

BETWEEN

Emmitsburg, Gettysburg, York, Baltimore, and Harrisburg.

THE undersigned are now running a Daily Line of comfortable *four-horse* Coaches between Gettysburg and Hanover, and Gettysburg and Emmitsburg, and have made arrangements with the Railroad Companies, running from Hanover to BALTIMORE, YORK and HARRISBURG, by which they are enabled to furnish THROUGH TICKETS from Gettysburg to those places at the following reduced rates:

From Gettysburg to Baltimore,		$2 25
" "	York,	1 50
" "	Harrisburg,	1 75

Round Tickets from Gettysburg to York and return, will be given for $2 50.

Also, Through Tickets from Emmitsburg to the above places, via Gettysburg and Hanover, at the following rates:

From Emmitsburg to Baltimore,		$3 00
" "	York,	2 25
" "	Harrisburg,	1 75

The above arrangement furnishes the most convenient, comfortable, and economical route to passengers, who thereby reach York and Harrisburg by noon, and arrive at Baltimore at an early hour.

An arrangement is also effected, by which all detention at the Junction will be avoided, and passengers from Philadelphia and Harrisburg will arrive at Gettysburg or Emmitsburg on the same evening, by this line.

Tickets can be had by application at the Eagle Hotel, Gettysburg; at Agnew's Hotel, Emmitsburg; and at the Railroad Offices in Baltimore, York and Harrisburg.

TATE & CO.

June 27. 6m

STILL LOWER!

REDUCTION OF FARE, & INCREASE OF SPEED!

FROM GETTYSBURG TO HARRISBURG,

$1,50,

On and after Monday, April 11, 1853

STAGE will leave MCCLELLAN'S Hotel, Gettysburg, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 o'clock, A. M., and arrive at Harrisburg at 1 o'clock, P. M., in time to connect with the Cars going East and West, also with the Millersburg Stage.

Stage will leave Harrisburg on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock, A. M.—Arrive at Gettysburg at 2, P. M.

WM. COLDER, Jr.

April 11. 6m

HANOVER BRANCH RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF HOURS!

ON and after *Monday, Nov. 14*, Trains over this road will be run as follows:

1st Train will leave Hanover at 9.30 A. M., with Passengers for York, Harrisburg, Columbia and Philadelphia, and return to Hanover with Passengers from Baltimore at 11.45, A. M.

2d Train will leave Hanover at 2.45, P. M., with Passengers for Baltimore, arriving there at 6.45; and return immediately with Passengers from York, &c., at 5, P. M.

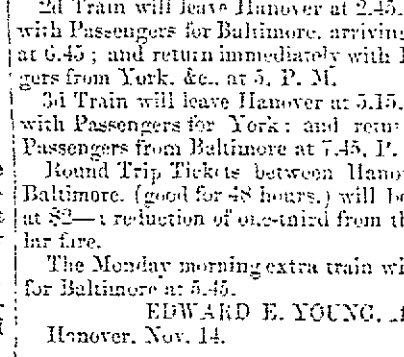
3d Train will leave Hanover at 5.15, P. M., with Passengers for York; and return with Passengers from Baltimore at 7.45, P. M.

Round Trip Tickets between Hanover and Baltimore, (good for 48 hours,) will be issued at $2—a reduction of one-third from the regular fare.

The Monday morning extra train will leave for Baltimore at 5.45.

EDWARD E. YOUNG, *Agent.*

Hanover, Nov. 14. tf



NEW COACH FACTORY,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

THE undersigned respectfully announces to the Public that he will continue the

COACH-MAKING

BUSINESS, in all its branches, at the old stand recently occupied by the Firm of HAMERSLY & FREY, and is prepared to furnish to order, on reasonable terms, all kinds of COACHES, ROCKAWAY, BOAT-BODY & JERSEY CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c., manufactured by the best of workmen, and which, for finish and durability, will challenge comparison with any manufactured in this place.

The undersigned is also prepared to attend to REPAIRING in all branches of the business, at the shortest notice.

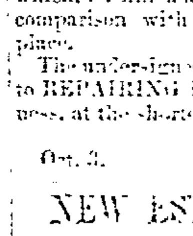
WM. W. HAMERSLY.

Oct. 3. tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

WM. FRAZER

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has taken the stand recently occupied by his brother Alexander Frazer, in Chambersburg street, opposite the Lutheran Church, where he is prepared to REPAIR and CLEAN



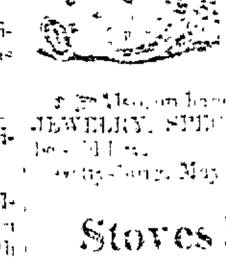
Clocks, Watches, &c., on reasonable terms. All work will be insured.

Also, on hand a variety of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &c., which will be sold low.

Gettysburg, May 9. tf

Stoves! Stoves!

ANDREW POLLEY



WISHES to inform the Public that he has the handsomest and largest lot of PARLOR and COOKING STOVES that has ever been in this market, and will sell Cooking Stoves as low as $10 apiece. Also on hand a large lot of COPPER KETTLES.

Sept. 26. tf

CLOTHING—CLOTHING.

ABRM ARNOLD has now on hand, and is constantly making up, Overcoats, Dress Coats, Frock Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, and every article in the Clothing Line, which he will sell 20 per cent. cheaper than any CLOTHING STORE or SLOP SHOP in the Town or County.

Call and examine for yourselves.

Oct. 3. tf

NEW GOODS AGAIN.

THE RICHEST & BEST ASSORTMENT OF

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

For Gentlemen's Wear,

EVER OPENED IN GETTYSBURG!

SKELLY & HOLLEBAUGH

TAKE pleasure in calling the attention of their friends and the public to their extensive stock of Goods for Gentlemen's wear, just received from the City, which, for variety of style, beauty of finish, and superior quality, challenges comparison with any other stock in the place. Their assortment of

Cloths, plain and fancy Tweeds and Cassimeres, Vestings, Satinets, Over Coatings, &c., &c.

CAN'T BE BEAT! Give them a call and examine for yourselves. They have purchased their stock carefully, and with a desire to please the tastes of all, from the most practical to the most fastidious.

TAILORING, in all its branches, attended to as heretofore, with the assistance of good workmen.

The FASHIONS for Fall and Winter have been received.

Gettysburg, Nov. 7. tf

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

NEW GOODS,

Just from the Cities!

J. L. SCHICK has just arrived from the Cities with an immense stock of FALL & WINTER GOODS, which he offers at greatly reduced prices. His stock embraces every article in the Staple and Fancy Goods line, embracing all the latest and most approved styles, which for beauty and attractiveness are rarely if ever surpassed. He can enumerate but a portion within the limits of an advertisement, to wit:

Ladies' Dress Goods,

such as Silks and Satins, French Merinoes, Parametta and Coburg Cloths, Alpaccas, De Bage, plaid, figured and plain De Laines, Bombazines, Sack Flannels, Ginghams, Calicoes, Shawls, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Sleeves, Chemisettes, Gloves and Stockings, Combs, Laces and Edgings, Bobinetts, &c., &c.

For Gentlemen's Wear,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Jeans, Cords, a splendid lot of Vestings, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Merino Shirts and Drawers, &c., &c.

Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of patronage. His goods have been selected with care, and he flatters himself will please. His motto is—"Small profits and quick sales."

Oct. 3. tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

ABRAHAM ARNOLD has just returned from the Cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, with the

Largest, Cheapest, & Best Selected Stock of

Fall and Winter Dry Goods,

ever before offered to the citizens of Adams county—such as Blue, Black, and Brown French and German Cloths, Black & Fancy Cassimeres, Satinets, Tweeds, Ky. Jeans, Satin & other Vestings, Alpacas, Merinoes, Cashmeres, De Beges, M. De Laine, Prints, and a great variety of Goods for Ladies' wear, too numerous to mention. Also, a large and beautiful assortment of long and square Shawls, and Sack Flannels.

Call and see for yourselves, as he is determined to undersell any Store in the Town or County.

Oct. 3. tf

TO THE LADIES OF GETTYSBURG AND VICINITY.

NEW GOODS.

GEORGE ARNOLD

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening the greatest variety of

Ladies' Dress & Fancy Goods,

ever offered to the public in this place—among which are

Highland Plaids, Paris Delanes, Debage, Poplins, M Delanes, Persian Cloth, Coburg Cloth, Cashmeres, Silks, Bombazines, Parametta Cloth, Prints, Silk Warp and Mohair, Black Alpacas, figured, changeable and plain Fancy color do., in great variety, Merinoes, Shally and Berage Delanes, with almost every other variety of Dress Goods; Sacking Flannels in great variety, scarlet and white Crape, Thibet Wool, Bay State long & other Shawls, broad silk Fringe and Lace; Ribbons, a beautiful article; Trimmings of every kind; Bonnet Velvets, Silks and Satins, Sleeves, Collars, plain and embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs, very superior; Hosiery, Gloves, &c. &c., with almost every article belonging to the trade.

The Ladies will please call, examine, and judge for themselves. *Also,*

Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets,

Cords, Flannels, and *Ready-made Clothing*, together with almost every other article in the way of Gentlemen's wear. Also,

Fresh Groceries & Queensware

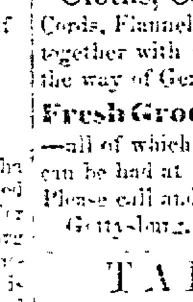
—all of which will be sold as cheap as they can be had at any other establishment.—Please call and examine the Goods.

Gettysburg, Oct. 3. tf

TAILORING.

E. & R. MARTIN,

At the Old Stand, N. W. Corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg,



TENDER their thanks to their customers for past favors, and respectfully inform the public that they continue to CUT AND MAKE ALL GARMENTS, in the best manner and on reasonable terms. The cutting will be done as heretofore, by ROBERT MARTIN. Fashions are regularly received, and every effort made to secure a good fit and substantial sewing. The subscribers hope, by their long experience in the business, and renewed efforts to please, to merit and receive a continuance of the public patronage.

All our work is made by regularly employed journeymen upon this, our customers may rely.

The Fall and Winter Fashions have just been received from the city.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for work.

E. & R. MARTIN.

Oct. 17. tf

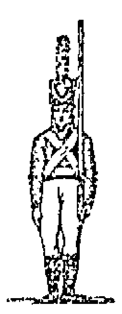
BUFF VESTS.—A splendid lot of Buff Vests just received, and for sale cheap at SAMSON'S.

GROCERIES, Queensware, Dye Stuffs, always on hand at

Oct. 10. FAHNESTOCK'S.

TRUNKS!—A general assortment of Trunks for sale, very cheap, at SAMSON'S.

BOUNTY LANDS.



PERSONS entitled to Bounty Lands under the acts of Congress of the United States, can have their claims promptly and efficiently attended to, by application either personally or by letter, to the subscriber, at his office in Gettysburg. Claimants whose applications have been suspended on account of deficiency in proof, may find it to their advantage to call.

The fee charged is $3 in each case, payable upon the delivery of the warrant.

The subscriber will also attend to claims for Pensions for Revolutionary or other services, and the location of lands. The sale and purchase of Land Warrants attended to, and the highest cash price paid for the same.

R. G. McCREARY, *Attorney at Law.*

May 17. tf

A Daguerreotype for 50 Cents,

CAN be had at WEAVER'S GALLERY, in Chambersburg street. Pictures taken in all kinds of weather, and will be put up at this Gallery in all the different styles of the day, at prices varying from 50 cts. to $6. So now is the time for obtaining the cheapest likenesses ever offered in this place. Persons will find it to their advantage to call soon while the opportunity is before them, and in order to secure a satisfactory likeness, subjects are requested to wear dark apparel. Gentlemen should wear black, with black vest and cravat, and ladies should avoid dresses of pink and blue. Plaid and contrasting colors are very suitable for children.

I return my sincere thanks to my numerous friends for their past favors, and solicit a continuance of the same, hoping by strict attention to business to satisfy the tastes of all who may visit my gallery.

SAMUEL WEAVER.

May 2. tf

OPENING OF FASHIONS.

KELLER KURTZ

HAS OPENED HIS FALL STYLES FOR GENTLEMEN'S

HATS & CAPS,

ALSO,

Men's, Boys', Youth's, Ladies', Misses' & Childs' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Ties, and Slippers.

Sept. 5.

NEW & SEASONABLE

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

A. B. KURTZ has opened an immense stock of all the new and desirable styles of DRY GOODS, also *Queen Ware* and *Groceries*—which he invites his numerous customers to call and see: all of which will be sold on the principle of "Quick Sales and Small Profits."

Oct. 24.

HO! THIS WAY!

IN this age of Signs and Wonders, the subscriber would remark that he neither brags nor banters, but defies the County to produce a finer stock of

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

than he is now opening; of every variety and description, of all qualities and prices, suitable for men, women and children.

Call, examine and judge for yourselves.

W. W. PAXTON.

Gettysburg, Sept. 26. tf

WALL PAPER.

Over 10,000 Pieces in Store!

FROM 6 Cents per piece and upwards, including fine Satins, Gold, Velvets, imitation of Woods, Marbles, &c.

ALSO, a great variety of new styles of Curtain Papers, Fire Board Prints, Borders, &c., all of which will certainly be sold at the very lowest cash prices. Call and see, at the cheap Bookstore of KELLER KURTZ.

June 6. tf

LEE & RINGLAND'S

(Late Church, Lee & Ringland's,)

LUMBER YARD

AND

STEAM SAW-MILL,

ON THE YORK AND CUMBERLAND RAIL-ROAD,

NEW CUMBERLAND, PA.

A large supply of all kinds of Lumber always on hand, wholesale and retail. Bills sawed to order at the shortest notice.

N. B. Lumber can be delivered by us at any point on the Cumberland Valley Rail Road, Hanover, York, Baltimore, and intermediate places.

May 30. 9m

That Wonderful Place,

JEW ARNOLD'S celebrated cheap CLOTHING STORE, continues to be the object of amazement, delight, and profit to the thousands who are constantly, and *especially now*, thronging it, and supplying themselves with every variety of the best styles and most substantial qualities of READY-MADE CLOTHING. He makes no empty boasts about "oneprice," and the thousand and one other humbugs of the day, but defies the world to produce a richer, cleaner, neater, stronger or cheaper stock of Clothing than the infinite variety which he has—not bought at city "auction" for a song—but made up here by *skillful* and *honest* workmen, in the most honest and skillful manner. Just call and see if it be not so.

Also a few TRUNKS at less than cost, to make room for customers.

April 25. tf

"TAKE MY HAT."

M. SAMSON, having added a new feature to his business, is prepared to offer to the public a choice assortment of HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES. Having purchased entirely for cash, he is enabled to sell at astonishingly low prices. Call at the cheap store of M. SAMSON.

May 2. tf

GERMAN REFORMED HYMN BOOKS. Another new supply of Hymn Books, of the German Reformed Church, has just been received at KURTZ'S Bookstore.

MEN'S DRESS GOODS—Every variety of color and quality, of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets and Overcoatings; all of which will be sold as low as any other Store in town.—Call and see them at KURTZ'S Cheap Corner.

FASHIONABLE CRAVATS.—*Samson* has just received the largest assortment of beautiful CRAVATS, of the latest style—which he will sell cheaper than any other establishment in town. Dec. 5.

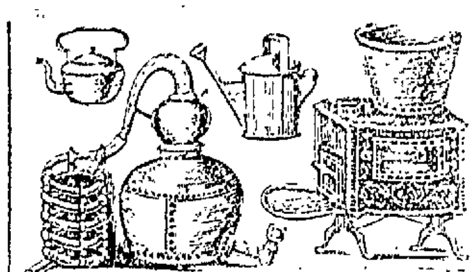
METHODIST HYMN BOOKS, bound in the best Turkey Morocco binding, Imitation of Turkey, Sheep, &c., for sale at the lowest cash rates at the cheap Bookstore of

June 6. KELLER KURTZ.

DRAW NEAR—COME AND SEE!

J. L. SCHICK would inform the Ladies that he now offers the largest and most splendid assortment of BONNETS, Bonnet Silks and Velvets, Ribbons, *Flowers, & Hair Braids*, ever before opened in this place. Call and see them—no trouble to show Goods.

Oct. 3. tf



TIN WARE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has on hand, at the shop nearly opposite Wattles' Globe Inn, York st., Gettysburg, and formerly kept by Andrew Polley, the largest and best assortment of TIN WARE in the County, which he will sell at prices which cannot fail to please. He will also execute to order,

House Spouting, Metallic Roofing, Hydrant Work, Stove Work, &c.,

with promptness, and in a workmanlike manner, with the best materials. So well satisfied is he of the strength, neatness, and durability of his Ware, that he feels confident in warranting it as equal to any made anywhere. Persons wanting Ware, are invited to call and examine his stock, as he is determined to sell low. S. G. COOK.

Gettysburg, Aug. 29. tf

Cash paid for old COPPER, BRASS, and PEWTER.

NOTICE.

Estate of Elizabeth Munshower, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of ELIZABETH MUNSHOWER, late of Cumberland township, Adams county, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Freedom township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate, to call with him and settle the same; and those who have claims, are desired to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

ABRAHAM WAYBRIGHT, *Adm'r.*

Nov. 28. 6t

Stray Bull.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Menallen township, Adams co., some time in August last, a DARK RED BULL, about 2 years old, with a stripe of white on his back, and his hind legs a little white. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

Dec. 26.—3t MARTIN WINGERT.

FITS! FITS! FITS!

THE VEGETABLE EXTRACT

EPILEPTIC PILLS,

For the cure of Fits, Spasms, Cramps, and all Nervous and Constitutional Diseases.

PERSONS WHO ARE LABORING UNDER this distressing malady, will find the VEGETABLE EPILEPTIC PILLS to be the only remedy ever discovered for curing Epilepsy, or Falling Fits.

These pills possess a specific action on the Nervous system; and, although they are prepared especially for the purpose of curing Fits, they will be found of especial benefit for all persons afflicted with weak nerves, or whose nervous system has been prostrated or shattered from any cause whatever. In chronic complaints, or diseases of long standing, superinduced by nervousness, they are exceedingly beneficial.

Price $3 per box, or two boxes for $5. Persons out of the city, enclosing a remittance, will have the Pills sent them through the mail, free of postage. For sale by SETH S. HANCE, No. 108 BALTIMORE STREET, Baltimore, Md., to whom orders from all parts of the Union, must be addressed, post paid.

May 23. 1y

Look Out!

THE subscriber hereby gives notice to those who have promised him WOOD on account, that he is in want of it, and that unless it is delivered forthwith, without further notice, the Accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection, and the money required. T. WARREN.

Dec. 27. tf

ALBUMS! ALBUMS! A splendid assortment of Albums, at various prices, just received direct from New York at

June 6. KELLER KURTZ'S.

THE SHADY SIDE, or Life in a Country Parsonage, by a Pastor's wife. Just published and for sale at KELLER KURTZ'S Bookstore.

WINDOW BLINDS!—A new assortment of Window Blinds, Imitation of Oil Blinds, just arrived at the well-known Store of

June 6. KELLER KURTZ.

DICTIONARY of DOMESTIC MEDICINE and HOUSEHOLD SURGERY, by Spencer Thomas, M. D., and Henry H. Smith, M. D. This is an entire new work, highly recommended by the medical Faculty. For sale at the cheap Book and Stationery Store of KELLER KURTZ.

ROLAND TREVOR, or the Pilot of Human Life, showing how to make and lose a fortune, and then to make another. This is said to be a very amusing and instructive book—to be had at KELLER KURTZ'S Store.

CLOCKS & JEWELRY.—You will find the above articles for sale, very cheap, at the One-price Store of SAMSON.

WANTED, Customers to purchase a superior lot of Black French Doeskin Cassimere Pants, Fancy Cassimeres of every description, Cassinet Pants of every shade and quality, together with any amount of Velvet Cords, Linens, Cottons, &c., at the one-price Store of SAMSON.

VIOLINS & ACCORDIONS.—Desirous of disposing of my present stock of the above articles, I will sell them very low.

April 18. MARCUS SAMSON.

CARPET BAGS.—You will find a very large assortment of Carpet Bags at SAMSON'S One-price Store. They were bought at Auction, and will be sold cheaper than any other establishment dare to sell them.

TELL your Friends and Neighbors, and come yourselves, and see the very large and fine assortment of HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, that has just been received by

April 25. W. W. PAXTON.

WAKE UP PENELOPE!

GUNS! GUNS!

A large lot of Single and Double Barreled GUNS & RIFLES, of a superior make, just received, and for sale cheap by

Oct. 10. FAHNESTOCK & SONS.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS.—The largest assortment and varieties of color now in town, to be had right at KURTZ'S Corner.

QUEENSWARE! QUEENSWARE! ABM ARNOLD has just received a large lot of QUEENSWARE, which he will sell low. Call and see.

LONG Bay State and Square SHAWLS, in great variety, Turcarn, red & white Crape do., a beautiful article; Bonnet Velvets, Silks, &c. &c., very cheap at the Store of

Oct. 17. GEO. ARNOLD.

KNICK KNACKS from an Editor's Table, by L. Gaylord Clark, just published by the Appletons, and for sale at

June 5. KELLER KURTZ'S.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

THE Subscribers would respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have opened a NEW HARDWARE STORE in Baltimore street, adjoining the residence of DAVID ZIEGLER, Gettysburg, in which they are opening a large and general assortment of

Hardware, Iron, Steel,

GROCERIES,

CUTLERY, COACH TRIMMINGS,

Springs, Axles, Saddlery,

CEDAR WARE, SHOE FINDINGS

Paints, Oils, & Dye-Stuffs,

in general, including every description of articles in the above line of business—to which they invite the attention of Coach makers, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Cabinet-makers, Shoemakers, Saddlers, and the public generally.

Our stock having been selected with great care, and purchased for Cash, we guarantee (for the ready money,) to dispose of any part of it on as reasonable terms as they can be purchased any where.

We particularly request a call from our friends, and earnestly solicit a share of public favor, as we are determined to establish a character for selling Goods at low prices, and doing business on fair principles.

JOEL B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, June 9. tf

2,000 LADIES

ARE willing to certify that the HATHAWAY COOKING STOVE is the very best Stove now in use, inasmuch as they will do more Cooking, Roasting and Baking, and do it with less labor, and last as long again as any other stove now sold. These celebrated stoves are constantly kept for sale at a very reduced price, at the

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY

AND MACHINE SHOP,

Where the subscribers feeling determined to suit all persons, have also the Parlor, Sexton's Baltimore Air-tight, Peakskell, and Cabinch Cook Stove, and Air-tight and ten plate Parlor Stoves of the most beautiful patterns

The Seyler Ploughs,

which cannot be surpassed for lightness of draught or in the character of their work, are constantly on hand for sale, and in view of the fact that the Mouldboard of these Ploughs is one fourth heavier than that of other ploughs, it is decidedly the cheapest that can be obtained

WITHEROW PLOUGHS and others. Castings for the Woodcock Plough, Wind mill machinery, Castings and Hollow ware, with every article usually made at Foundries can be obtained here.

Blacksmithing and Shoe Making as usual

T. WARREN & SON.

Dec. 15. tf

SUB-SOIL PLOUGHS,

OF the best quality, always on hand, and for sale, in Gettysburg, at the Foundry of

T. WARREN & SON.

MORSE'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF

YELLOW DOCK ROOT.

THIS is a Purely Vegetable Compound, scientifically prepared from the best Roots and Herbs of the Materia Medica, and has gained an unrivalled reputation for the following effects, viz: Regulating and Strengthening the Liver and Digestive Organs, and Cleansing the Stomach and Bowels, and thus curing all Bilious Diseases, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Costiveness, Piles, Headache, Fever and Ague, Jaundice, Nausea, Loss of Appetite, &c., and causing the food to nourish and support every part,

PURIFYING THE BLOOD,

and thus curing all Humors, Cutaneous Eruptions, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Canker, Pimples on the face, Blotches, Ulcers, Tumors, Mercurial Disease, Cancers, &c.; Regulating the Secretory Organs, and by enabling them to perform their proper functions, preventing and curing many painful and dangerous diseases; Strengthening and Quieting the Nervous System, thus allaying Nervous Irritation, and curing all Diseases of the Nerves, as Hysteria, Neuralgia, Cramps, &c.

It is unrivalled in the Cure of all

FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

as Weakness, General Debility, Irregularity, Obstructions, Swelling of the Feet, Limbs, Joint, &c., caused by weakness; also, Lung & Throat Complaints, as Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Consumption, &c., also, Dropsy.

Having made use of the Compound Syrup of Yellow Dock Root, prepared by C. MORSE & CO., either ourselves, or in our families, and finding it to be a very salutary and effectual preparation, we do most cheerfully recommend it to the public as a very valuable medicine.

E. Bourne, Esq., Cashier National Bank, Providence, R. I.; A. W. Spencer, Esq., Cashier Lime Rock Bank, Providence, R. I.; Rev. Wm. Phillips, Rev. J. B. Richmond, C. S. Jones, editor Providence Gen. Adv., Wm. Field, M. W. G. M., Cyrus Fisher, M. E. H. P., J. Hutchinson, G. S. Dea, V. J. Bates, Dr. Benj. Colby, and one hundred others of the most respectable families of Providence.

This certifies that I have for a number of years been acquainted with the composition and mode of manufacture of MORSE'S COMPOUND SYRUP of YELLOW DOCK ROOT. I have also been acquainted with its modus operandi in disease, and can say that in all respects it is admirably calculated to remedy that class of Diseases for which it was designed. It is especially valuable in INDIGESTION and all its attendant symptoms, it excites to healthy action the LIVER, removes Torpor, and inactivity of this Organ, and stimulates healthy action in all the system. As a DEPURATOR or purifier of the Blood it has no superior. DAVID HOLMES, M. D.

Providence, R. I. Jan 4, 1853

Prepared by C. MORSE & CO., No. 446 Broadway, N. Y., and sold by Druggists and others throughout this and other countries.

For sale by SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Gettysburg.

May 20. 1y

DECIDED AT LAST!

AFTER a trial of the many articles recommended to cure Rheumatism, Spine Disease, Sore Throat and Quinsy, Pains in Side, Back, Breast & Limbs, Swellings of the Joints or Limbs, Neuralgia, Toothache, Nervous Headache, Sprains, Bruises, Weakness of the Ankles, Frosted Feet, &c.—The people have, without a single exception, that have used

MILLER'S AMERICAN LINIMENT,

pronounced it superior to any article offered to the public, not only for the immediate relief, but the permanent cure, of the above diseases.

A Great Improvement.—A single trial of MILLER'S EMBROCATION for HORSES, is all we ask to convince any one of its astonishing properties to cure all those diseases of the Horse that require an external application, such as—Stiffness of the joints and tendons, Collar or Saddle Galls, Weakness of the Limbs, Sprains, Scratches, Strains, Windgalls, Wounds, Bruises, Cracked Heels, &c. This Embrocation has cured Horses of the above diseases, &c., after a fair trial of other articles recommended had entirely failed.

MILLER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

If you want a good and active medicine, which is highly recommended by eminent physicians, purchase these Pills, and use them for the diseases named in the bill around each box, and a cure is certain.

The above valuable preparations, with a few bottles of Miller's Refined HAIR OIL, are for sale by S. S. Forney, Gettysburg; Shorb & Elder, Emmitsburg; M. Eichelberger, Abbottstown; and Jacob Martin, New Oxford.

Oct. 31. 3m

UMBRELLAS.—A very large assortment all kinds and sizes, from 37½ cents up—at KURTZ'S.

CHILDREN'S SHOES, the best assortment in town, at K. KURTZ'S.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

Lynch Law in California.

The Yreka Herald contains a long letter upon a hanging affair which has recently taken place in Yreka. The account gives no names or dates, and the Herald speaks of it as a horrible affair. A Frenchman who had killed a citizen was arrested and placed in confinement by the legal authorities. Some parties from Greenhorn Creek came over and took him from prison, gave him a Lynch trial and hung him. He had been sick for some time, and it is said, was partially deranged. The Herald thus describes the closing scene:

The trembling victim was held to a tree hard by, where stood a gallows, which had heretofore been used to trice up butchered cattle—a fit place, truly, to consummate such a tragedy. Then he was placed on a horse and the rope adjusted to the tree. The prisoner, seeing that his doom was sealed, assisted them in adjusting the fatal cord to his neck. Some one cried out to tie his hands, and while some officious individual was accomplishing this object, the prisoner in some way lost his balance and swung from the horse, amid the wild, savage yells of his executioners. There being no sudden force, the noose caught under the chin, and did not slip.

The strangling victim, with a face full of agony, and eyes starting from their sockets, gazed wildly around upon the crowd beneath. The cries and yells that rent the air would have been becoming in hungry wolves or half starved hyenas as they seize upon their prey. But all was not yet over. The rope refused to do its duty, and several persons caught hold of the quivering body of the dying man, and mercifully lent him additional weight to stop the current of life; while another person in the tree, with commendable perseverance, shook the rope with the same benevolent object.

Wild Race of a Locomotive.

In the Cincinnati Commercial of Saturday week we find an account of a somewhat singular collision on the Miami road at Milford. The engine of a freight train ran into the rear car of a passenger train, which was standing still at the depot. The Commercial says:

"When Mr. Watt, engineer of the mail train, heard the crash of the collision he supposed his train would be driven over him, and, with his assistants, sprang off.—The furnace had just been crammed with wood, and there was a full head of steam on. The force of the blow uncoupled the locomotive and tender from the baggage car, at the same instant *jerking the lever and throwing the throttle valve wide open!* Away sped the locomotive like an arrow, or if we might say, like a fiat of Omnipotence, sweeping down the track at seventy miles an hour! God help any hapless train met or overtaken; help the city, but full fourteen miles below, for that distance will be devoured in fifteen minutes!

"Harness me down with your iron bands!
Be sure of your curb and rein;
For I scorn the strength of your puny hands,
As the tempest scorns the chain

"The escaped engine came howling by Plainville, visible for an instant to the appalled villagers, switched off into the double track, as lightning from one steel rod to another divergent, and thundered on to the city whose spires might now have been seen from the iron disc of this fiery comet; but there was none to see, for rider, or driver, or living soul had the engine none.—On, straight on, the city, the city!

"Haply the furnace door flew open, the draught ceased, and a little way above the upper engine house, on a heavy up-grade, the locomotive's breath was spent; it came to a dead stand and stood there silent and cold, forming as much a part of the still wintry landscape as the whitened rock and shrouded trees on the hillside above."

An Incident at the Navy Department.—A letter from Washington, in the Petersburg Democrat, says the following incident occurred at the Navy Department on the 4th inst:

A young and accomplished lady was to see the Secretary relative to some suspicions which hung over the legality of the ceremony of her recent marriage with a Lieutenant in the Naval service. She states that some months since she was conducted to a house in this city, and there married to her supposed husband, by a person ostensibly an Episcopal clergyman—that rings were exchanged, and for a short time they lived together, when he was suddenly called off to the Pacific. Doubts have been raised as to the legality of the marriage, and she entertains a dark suspicion that there has been an imposition practiced upon her. Immediately on hearing the lady's narrative, Secretary Dobbin, with that energy and uprightness of character for which he is justly distinguished, peremptorily ordered the lieutenant to report, in person, to him, at as early a period as possible, declaring, with emphasis, that if it did turn out to be true that he had practiced a fraud upon the poor girl, his name should be stricken at once from the roll of the Navy.

American Land Claims in Nicaragua.—A letter from Paces (dated Dec. 12,) in the Cincinnati Gazette, says:

An agent and partner with Senator Cooper, of Pennsylvania, and Hon. Wm. Cost Johnson, of Maryland, is now here on business connected with a claim which they possess in Nicaragua, embracing 22 millions of acres of land. This tract runs along the sea coast 350 miles and back 75 miles, including Greytown and other sea ports. The object of the company is to get the British cabinet to allow a clause to be inserted in the new treaty which Mr. Buchanan is authorized to make with the British government, as soon as it is relieved from the pressure of the Eastern question, which will guarantee all old grants.

The claim of the party is perfectly good, if they are only secured by the new treaty, a result of which they at present have no doubt. One of the party will then immediately repair to the Musquito kingdom with a company of men, declare himself Governor, raise up a new empire in that beautiful country, and after a due state of incubation, or as soon as delicacy permits, attach it to the stars and stripes! There's a new nut for Young America to crack!

Hog Trade in the West.—The number of hogs killed, and in pens, at Louisville, at the close of last week, was 383,419, which is a gain of upwards of 82,000 over any previous year. The total number of hogs packed at Cincinnati last season was 361,000; and the total number this season is not expected to reach 340,000. Prices at Louisville are firm at $4 25 a $4 30.

Slavery at the Chincha Islands.

A correspondent of the New York Times, writing from the Chincha Islands, has the following:

The guano is dug by Chinese coolies or laborers, who are brought here by English ships from the free ports of their native coasts. The poor fellows are made to believe they are going to do well, by engaging to serve as laborers for five years at a "real" (York shilling) a day, and a scanty allowance of rice.

The truth is, the poor Chinamen are sold into absolute slavery—*sold by Englishmen into slavery*—the worst & most cruel perhaps in the world. Here are about eight hundred of the unfortunate creatures at work on these islands at a time; as fast as death thins them out the number is increased by new importations. The labor is severe—much more so than that of the negroes on our Southern plantations.

The Chinese work almost naked, under a tropical sun, where it never rains. They are slender figures and do not look strong. *Negro drivers—the most ugly looking blacks I ever saw—are stationed among them, with heavy thongs, which I have often seen them use.*

The fact that some of the Chinese almost every week commit suicide to escape their fate, shows the true state of their case.—More than sixty killed themselves during the year, chiefly by throwing themselves from the cliffs.

Americans, who have to bear the reproaches of the English for institutions entailed upon them, and which they could not avoid, have a right to reply that the *worst slavery that exists among the civilized nations of the earth is maintained by the British subjects, who transport coolies to the Chincha Islands.*

Narrow Escape.—At Quebec on the 24th ult., a small ferry canoe, containing a woman and two men, was carried by a mass of ice thirty-five miles down the river, during the most intense cold, and all efforts to save them unavailing. With the rising tide they were brought back some distance the next day, and by great exertion were rescued from their perilous situation, after spending twenty-four hours on the river, including one of the severest nights of the season. Their escape was altogether due to the exertion of the woman, who from time to time encouraged them to work to keep them-selves warm, and this she had to do repeatedly, as the two men believing all exertion vain, laid themselves down in the canoe frequently during the night, at the risk of being frozen in their slumbers.

In Luck, or Politeness to a Lady.—A young lawyer of Maryland, with perhaps not as much of money in his pocket as gallantry in his heart, was traveling on the Railroad from Philadelphia to Baltimore, when the cars were so crowded that a lady was unable to obtain a seat. Mr. W., who had been congratulating himself upon his luck, instantly gave up his, when chance threw him alongside of an eminent New York lawyer, who was then on his way to Washington to investigate an important law case. The gentleman, upon conversation with Mr. W., found him to be a man of ability, and solicited his professional aid. The case has just been decided, and the *polite* young man has pocketed the handsome fee of $10,000. Let our gentlemen readers remember, if not always "in luck," never to fail in "politeness to a lady."

☞On the 19th ultimo the Barranco of Acajeto, a point on the road between Perote and Puebla, (Mexico,) was the scene of a frightful accident which resulted in the instantaneous death of thirteen persons —A Frenchman, named Castillon, was some six weeks since employed by the Mexican authorities to convey several hundred barrels of gunpowder to the capital. The barrels, however, became so much impaired by the badness of the roads that on reaching the Barrancas of Acajeto they leaked badly, and, on descending a hill, the lock-rope having been ignited by the friction, set fire to some fifteen barrels of the powder, which caused a terrific explosion, ploughing up the ground for some distance, and instantly killing, as above stated, thirteen persons.

☞In Albany they are blessed with a female barber who has "the form of a Peri and is a perfect paragon of beauty."—Beards have to be cut twice a day in the vicinity of her pole. Such a passion for clean faces was never known on the Patroon's plantation at the mouth of the Erie Canal as has sprang into existence since this young lady went into the lather and pomatum trade.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Jan. 6th.—Negro Charles, convicted of an attempted rape on the person of a highly respectable lady of this town, was executed to-day in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. He made no confession, as was expected, on the scaffold. He delivered some disconnected remarks, in which he said, "I have done some things I ought not to have done, and have left undone many I ought to have done."

☞The Panama Railroad is now completed to Gorgona, and the river boating, hitherto so objectionable, is now done away with. For the present passengers leave the cars at Gorgona, and from thence have about 20 miles mule travel to Panama, over a much improved road. The transit from ocean to ocean is now readily accomplished in twelve hours. The company have commenced operations in Panama, with a force of 3,000 men.

Great Corn Crop.—The Agricultural Society of Champagne county, Ohio, certify that Hugh M'Donald received the premium for the best acre of corn, an average one out of a field of forty-five acres, which yielded one hundred and forty-five bushels, and three pecks, by actual measurement of one row, carefully selected by the committee as an average one, and estimated from that for an acre. It is estimated that the whole field would have averaged 140 bushels per acre.

☞Willard D. Benson, residing in New Orleans, on retiring to bed on the night of the 26th ultimo, felt slightly indisposed, and took a heavy dose of morphine. In the morning, when the servant went to his room, he was dead. The deceased was an exemplary young man, and much esteemed by a large circle of acquaintances.

☞George Stroop, editor of the Perry County (Pa.) Democrat, died at Bloomfield on the 5th instant.

Destructive Fire at Portland.

PORTLAND, JAN. 8th.—The Custom House at this place was entirely destroyed by fire this morning. It was occupied, besides, by the Post office, Reading room, Atlantic Bank, U. S. Court, Natural History Society, Bailey's book store, and other tenants. Everything in the Post office was saved, but the contents of the Custom House, the splendid collection of the Natural History Society, Judge Ware's valuable library, the reading room and court room, were entirely destroyed. The loss is heavy and falls chiefly on the Government. The building was formerly the Exchange, and was sold to the Government for $129,000.

Destructive Conflagration.

NEW YORK, JAN. 8th.—A fire broke out about 10 o'clock this morning, in the Metropolitan Hall, by which, in the space of two hours, that magnificent building and the new marble fronted hotel, called the La Farge hotel, were entirely destroyed. The hotel, which was not yet occupied, was probably the most costly in the city, having a large front on Broadway and extending back to Mercer street.—The loss is immense. Several other buildings on Broadway and Mercer streets, were damaged.

SECOND DESPATCH.

NEW YORK, JAN. 8th.—No buildings were burnt other than the La Farge House and Metropolitan Hall. The roof of a frame building on Mercer street was crushed in by the falling of the rear wall of the hotel, and several other buildings were scorched. Nothing but the walls of the hotel were left, which were levelled by the firemen. The hotel was leased by Charles Wright, and furnished entire, and was to have been opened in a few days. Nearly all the furniture was burnt or otherwise destroyed. The fire originated in the Metropolitan Hall, where Jullien was preparing for a grand dress ball.

The La Farge Hotel.—Some idea of the magnificence of this establishment may be formed from the following cost of some of its furniture:

The silver and cutlery order, amounting to some $16,000, was luckily kept back, and was to be forwarded to the proprietors on Monday. The cabinet wares, consisting of chairs, sofas, divans and other articles in that line, cost $20,000; linens, bedding, drapery, &c., $40,000; mirrors and all kinds of looking glasses, $15,000; massive chandeliers for the halls, parlors, dining-room, &c., $12,000; cut glassware, $6,000; velvet and other rich carpets, $30,000; china ware and all kinds of crockery, $3,000; ornamental painting of the halls, gilding, &c., $5,000; fresco paintings, $3,000; plumbing for the baths, and carrying water pipes through the building, $15,000.

Mr. Lanier's family, consisting of himself, wife, son and grand daughter, were sleeping in the third story of the hotel, and on being awakened were surrounded by fire and smoke. They rushed from their rooms, but gaining the halls were un ble to distinguish even the gas lights, which were burning within a few feet of them. All, with the exception of Mr. L's son, were clustered together and attempted to escape by the main entrance. In this they were prevented by the flames.

After searching for means of egress until they were unable to speak, and could hardly breathe, from suffocation, they gained the stairway leading to the ladies' private entrance from Broadway, and thus effected their escape, with barely sufficient clothes to cover them. The son, less fortunate than the rest, became so bewildered that he lost his way, and wandered about through the halls of the house, calling for assistance until he became quite exhausted, and nearly unable to stand.

Seeing a dim light some distance off, he made way toward it, which proved to be a small opening that had been made in the new building adjoining. He crept out of this, on the platform or scaffolding on the third floor, when he fainted from exhaustion. He is unable to account for the manner in which he was saved from this place. All the clothes he saved were those he had on. Owing to the suffocation which he experienced, and his previous ill-health, he is considered in a very dangerous condition.

A Good Eater.—The daily food of Hannibal, the elephant at Herr Driesbach's menagerie, now exhibiting at New York, consists of four hundred pounds of hay and three bushels of oats. He washes this enormous quantity of provender down his throat with four barrels of water. Besides his regular meals, he receives candies, cakes and apples from the visitors. He is the largest elephant living, and about forty years old. He weighs eleven thousand pounds, is eleven feet in height, and has two tusks, each five feet and a half long.

Mammoth Hotel for Washington City.—The Union states that the Messrs. Willard, who now have one of the most beautiful hotels in the world, have purchased a square of land in the First Ward, on which they are making preparations to build a hotel which will accommodate more than one thousand persons. It is their intention to have it open for the public in about two and a half years. It is to be called the "Metropolis for All Nations."

Sad Accident.—Dayton was the scene of great excitement and confusion on Thursday afternoon week, owing to the falling of a new three-story brick warehouse on Third street. The building although occupied, was not entirely completed. It was heavily stored with iron goods, and gave way with the immense weight, parting at the top—the walls falling on the adjoining buildings. George Weathers and A. Jennings were killed. Four or five others are badly injured. The Methodist church adjoining was damaged to the amount of $2,000.

A Court House Burnt.—The Court-house of St. Francis county, Arkansas, was recently destroyed by fire, and the entire records of the county were consumed, including the tax books, bonds, &c. This is a misfortune to the people of St. Francis which may result in almost endless litigation.

The High Bridge.—On Saturday a train of cars, with 100 passengers, passed over the High Bridge across the Appomattox river and bottom, on the South Side (Va.) Railroad. This magnificent structure is 120 feet above the water, about half a mile in length, and is said to be, in every respect, a wonderful work.

☞The winter in England thus far has been rather colder than usual.

Stratagems of the Chinese.—The China papers give the following accounts of successful and murderous stratagems and other curious facts:

One day last week part of the imperialists were decoyed into the City of Shanghae by the east gate having been purposely left open, and a musician playing on a kind of fiddle or guitar. On seeing the enemy enter the man feigned surprise, but instantly recovering himself, he said to them, "Oh! come along, the soldiers have all fled." The enemy hearing this rushed forward up the street, when the insurgents immediately closed the gates and placed cannon in front, and raked the streets so effectually that the imperialists were obliged to fly into the open houses and by-streets, where they were instantly attacked by well armed men, who put to death or took prisoners the whole detachment. It is supposed that the twenty-five men who were decapitated on Sunday last were a portion of the force thus cleverly entrapped within the city.

The insurgents, however, are sometimes equally well caught. An old woman, who kept an opium shop, enticed eighteen men into an upper room outside the city wall, and when her victims were stupified with the noxious fumes, some armed men entered and killed the poor wretches thus cruelly exposed to their attack.

The papers contain numerous proclamations, of course. One rebel chief begins by saying that his troops have, from the beginning, committed no robbery or debauchery, and that he has remitted the taxes in his district for three years.

Mr. Reynolds, an Englishman, was captured by the Imperialists when he was aiding the rebels.—They were talking of executing him. The British Consul refused to interfere.

The rebels are now acknowledged to be good Christians by the foreign Protestants in China.

Robbery of a Bishop.—The robbers in Mexico do not even respect the high church officials. The newly appointed Bishop of Monterey was lately robbed on one of the roads of that country. The New Orleans Delta, says:—He was on his way to assume the functions of his new appointment, and had a great deal of valuable property with him. In vain he appealed to the thieves to respect the cloth—the prelate was treated with as little respect as a layman. He had the pleasure of excommunicating the scoundrels, however.

From the Coast of Africa.—Dates received in New York from the west coast of Africa to September 7th give an account of the intervention of the frigate Constitution between two hostile tribes between whom war had raged for a long time. One of the tribes was the Calava River tribe, an ally of the Colonists; the other was the Barbo tride. The Barbo tribe refused to come to terms, and Commodore Mayo sent a boat completely armed to the shore, and, after waiting for an hour or two in vain for the Barbo people to come forward and treat, opened a fire upon a Barbo village from a twelve-pounder, destroying five huts, when they agreed to treat, and finally made peace with the Calava River tribe. After this both tribes dined together at the Commodore's table.

Oyster Trade.—The Baltimore American says, that the product of the oyster trade of that city is equal to the product of all the wheat and corn raised in the State of Maryland. There is annually sold in the Baltimore market, 4,800,000 bushels of oysters. The shells are carried to Virginia and North Carolina, for manure, and bring it is said, $120,000 annually.

Burnt on the Prairie.—Charles Lewis, son of Warner Lewis, Esq., Surveyor General of Iowa, lost his life a short time since in a most distressing manner. He was out surveying with Anderson's company, near Sargeant's Bluff, on the Missouri river, when the prairie was discovered to be on fire. Every exertion was made to escape, but in vain. Mr. Anderson was dangerously burnt, and young Lewis was so much injured that he died from the effects of the burns. He is said to have been a most estimable young man.—*St. Louis Republican.*

A Good Commencement.

President Pierce, Queen Victoria, Emperor of Russia, King of Holland, President Santa Anna, Emperor of Austria, Pope of Rome, Emperor of China, King of Denmark, Queen of Spain, King of Belgium, Sultan of Turkey, King of Prussia, King of Sweden, Emperor of France, King of Sardinia, and, in fact, portraits of all the principal rulers of the world, at the present time, may be found in "Gleason's Pictorial" for the past week, being number one of a new volume. Besides the above, this beautiful weekly contains quite a number of other fine engravings—such as New Year's festivals in Germany, China, Algiers, and the West Indies. Also a group of the New York Police, in their new regulation uniform—chief, captain, privates, etc. A Family Register; Scenes in Turkey; A Turkish Lady at Home; A Turkish Soldier; A Turkish Fruit Vender; A Turkish Policeman, etc. A number of excellent stories, poems, etc., by the best American authors, are also to be found in the above number; and, to crown all, the paper has come out in an entire new dress—being much beautified throughout. Terms of the "Pictorial," —one subscriber, one year, $3 00; two subscribers, one year, $5 00; four, $9 00; eight, $16 00. Single copies, at six cents each, may be obtained at any of the periodical depots throughout the country.

Married,

On the 5th inst., near Leamersville[?], by Rev. J. Welfley, Mr. PETER KICKEL[?], of Cumberland county, to Miss ELIZABETH [illegible] WITHERSPOON[?], of this county.

On the 10th inst., by Rev. G. Roth, Mr. AMOS FISHER, to Miss MARY LAWVER[?]—both of Franklin township.

On the 10th inst., by Rev. D. D. Clarke, Mr. JOHN B. PAXTON, to Miss MARGARET WHITE—both of Fairfield.

On the 12th inst., by Rev. Jacob Ziegler, Mr. HENRY THOMAS, to Miss MARGARET M'GINLEY[?]—both of Menallen township.

On the 29th ult., by Rev. J. Ulrich, Mr. ADDISON W. MYERS, to Miss ROSANNA HICKS—both of this county.

On the 8th inst., by Rev. J. Sechrist[?], Mr. JOHN WOLF, to Miss SUSAN HEAGY—both of this county.

On the same day, by the Rev. J. P. Rosenmiller, Mr. SIMON [illegible], of Cumberland county, to Miss CATHARINE [illegible], of this county.

On the 10th inst., by the same, Mr. REUBEN YOUNG, merchant, of the firm of George Young and Sons, to Miss AUGUSTA [illegible]—all of Hanover.

On the same day, by Rev. L. Gerhart, Mr. SOLOMON SPANGLER, of East Berlin, to Miss CATHARINE LAU, of the vicinity of Abbottstown.

On the 22d [illegible], by Rev. A. Huntington, Mr. GEORGE H. [illegible], of Gallipolis, Ohio, [illegible] to Miss MARY M'[illegible], [illegible] Matthews, [illegible], Ohio.

Died,

At Urbana, Ohio, on the 26th ult., Mrs. LOUISA THOMPSON, wife of Mr. James Thompson, Jr., and daughter of Mr. John [illegible], deceased, formerly of this place, aged 45 years.

At the residence of [illegible], on the 1st inst., [illegible] WILLIAM [illegible], Esq., formerly of Gettysburg, aged [illegible] years.

In [illegible], on the [illegible] inst., of Consumption, Dr. WM. R. KISSELL[?], a graduate of Gettysburg College, aged 27 years.

On the 4th inst., in [illegible], an infant daughter of Peter and Mary Weaver.

On Tuesday last, LILLY, infant daughter of Mr. JOHN [illegible], of this place, aged [illegible] months and [illegible] days.

☞Lord Aberdeen is said to have declared that having once witnessed forty thousand dead and wounded men exposed on the battle field, he "shrinks from the responsibility of being a party to any warlike operations."

The Markets.

BALTIMORE—Friday last.

Flour,	$7 12 to 7 18	
Wheat,	1 63 to 1 70	
Rye,	98 to 99	
Corn,	64 to 70	
Oats,	45 to 46	
Cloverseed,	6 37 to 6 50	
Timothyseed,	2 87 to 3 12	
Flaxseed,	1 30 to 1 35	
Cattle,	6 00 to 8 50	

YORK—Friday last.

Flour, per bbl., from stores,	$7 25
Do. " from wagons,	6 75
Wheat, per bushel,	1 57@1 58
Rye, "	87
Corn, "	58
Oats, "	40
Timothy Seed, per bushel,	2 50
Clover Seed, "	5 75
Flax Seed, "	1 25
Plaster Paris, per ton,	6 50

HANOVER—Thursday last.

Flour, (from Wagons,)	$6 75
Do. Retail,)	7 25
Wheat, per bushel,	1 50@1 55
Rye,	87
Corn,	58
Oats,	40
Timothy Seed,	2 00
Clover Seed,	5 50
Flax Seed,	1 12
Plaster Paris, per ton,	6 25

TAX APPEALS.

THE Commissioners of Adams county hereby give notice that they have fixed upon the following times for the holding of Appeals for the several Boroughs and Townships of Adams county, at the Office of the County Commissioners, in Gettysburg, when and where they will attend to hear Appeals, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M.

For the townships of Mountjoy, Germany, Union, Conowago, Mountpleasant, Berwick, Oxford, Straban, Hamilton, Reading & Tyrone, on *Monday the 6th day of February next.*

For the townships of Huntington, Latimore, Menallen, Butler, Franklin, Hamiltonban, Liberty, Freedom, Cumberland, and the Borough of Gettysburg, on *Tuesday the 7th day of February next.*

ABRAHAM REEVER,
JOHN MICKLEY, JR. } Comm's.
JAMES J. WILLS,

Attest—J. AUGHINBAUGH, *Clerk.*
Jan. 16. td

Lead, Zinc, Iron Paint,
OIL AND COLORS,
MANUFACTURED BY
FRANCIS S. LEWIS & CO.
REPRESENTED BY LEWIS, JAMES & CO.,
135 *South Front Street, Philadelphia.*

ORDERS thankfully received, punctually attended to, guaranteed to give satisfaction, and offered for sale on the most liberal terms. For samples and particulars, please address as above.
Philadelphia, Jan. 16. 3m

REMOVAL AND CHANGE.
IMMENSE & ATTRACTIVE STOCK.

MORRIS L. HALLOWELL & CO., Philadelphia, having removed into their splendid new Ware-house, entrances No. 147 Market, and No. 21 North Fourth street, are opening for the Spring trade an assortment of

SILK AND FANCY GOODS,

that for extent and variety will surpass any stock ever offered in that market. Entering into their new Store, which is one of the largest in America, with a business of an unusual amount already established, and intending largely to increase it, especially for those who buy for CASH, and believing that the fairest system in jobbing goods is to have UNIFORM PRICES, they will be compelled to sell at a much smaller profit than can possibly be afforded where long credits are given.

Under their *Cash and Short Credit* system the necessity for charging large profits, does not exist, and by selling their goods at a very small advance on the foreign cost, they mean to make it the interest of every judge of goods, to buy upon the following terms:

CASH BUYERS will receive a discount of SIX per cent., if the money be paid in par funds, within ten days from date of bill. Uncurrent money will only be taken at its market value on the day that it is received. To merchants of undoubted standing a credit of SIX months will be given if desired. Where money is remitted in advance of maturity a discount at the rate of TWELVE PER CENT. per annum will be allowed.

They ask from merchants visiting the Eastern cities, the favor of an examination of their stock, being satisfied that they will be convinced that it is not for their interest to pay the large profits that are absolutely essential to those who give long credits.

M. L. HALLOWELL, JAMES TRAQUAIR,
J. L. HALLOWELL, A. W. LITTLE,
T. W. SWENEY, E. R. HUTCHINSON.
Philadelphia, Jan. 16. 2m

Tavern License.

IN the matter of the intended application of JOHN L. WELSH, for license to keep a Public House in Liberty township, Adams co.

We, the subscribers, do certify, that John L. Welsh, the above applicant, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Frederick M'Intire, John Nunemaker, sen., Samuel Nunemaker, Henry Fouller, John Mahahan, Joseph Baker, John M'Intire, Daniel Flohr, James Corey, Edward M'Intire, John Cochran, James B. Sprenkle.
Jan. 16. 3t

A CARD.

THE undersigned, advised by his physician to relinquish the practice of his profession, for the present at least, has placed his business and papers in the hands of DAVID WILLS, Esq., who will practice Law in the several Courts of the County, in whose professional abilities I have every confidence, and whom I cheerfully recommend to the support of the community. W. H. STEVENSON.
Jan. 2. 4t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by Note, or Book-account, are hereby requested to call and pay up by the *25th of January, inst.* Further indulgence need not be expected. D. MIDDLECOFF.
Jan. 2. 4t

NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves to be indebted to me by Note or Book-account, will please call and pay the same on or before the *first day of March next.* All who neglect this notice will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.
ABR'M ARNOLD.
Jan. 2. tf

LADIES' DRESS and FANCY GOODS—The largest and handsomest assortment in town—Sleeves, Collars, plain and embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons and Trimmings generally, very cheap, to be had at the store of GEO. ARNOLD.

SHERIFFALTY.

AT the urgent solicitations of many friends I offer myself as a candidate for the Office of SHERIFF, at the next Election, subject to the Whig Nominating Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the Office to the best of my ability and without partiality. JOSEPH BARKER.
Germany township, Nov. 28. tc

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—At the request of many friends I again offer myself as a candidate for the next SHERIFFALTY of Adams county, subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention, and pledge myself, if nominated and elected, to discharge the duties of the office satisfactorily to all.
DANIEL MINNIGH.
Latimore township, Nov. 7. tf

THROUGH the encouragement of a number of friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the Office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention. I, therefore, respectfully solicit your votes and influence. Should I succeed in the nomination, and be elected, no effort or exertions on my part shall be spared, by a faithful and impartial performance of the duties thereof, to evince my sense of your kindness and confidence. DAVID NEWCOMMER.
East Berlin, Nov. 28. tc

THROUGH the encouragement of a number of friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention—pledging myself, if nominated and elected, to perform the duties of the office to the best of my ability.
GEORGE B. THOMAS.
Reading township, Nov. 7. tf

To the Voters of Adams County:

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—At the solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself to your consideration for the office of SHERIFF at the next Election. Should I be elected, it will be my aim to acknowledge the favor by endeavoring to discharge the duties of the office promptly and with fidelity.
HENRY THOMAS.
Straban township, Dec. 19. te

THE undersigned will be a candidate for the Office of SHERIFF at the next Election, subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention, and respectfully solicits the favorable consideration and support of his friends, pledging himself, if nominated and elected, to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality.
JOHN L. TATE.
Gettysburg, Oct. 24. tf

THROUGH the encouragement of a number of friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the Office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention—pledging myself, if nominated and elected, to perform the duties of the Office to the best of my ability.
GEO. C. STRICKHOUSER.
Gettysburg, Nov. 28. tc

FRIENDS & Fellow-Citizens of the County of Adams:—I have never before solicited your votes for any public station. I now present myself to your consideration as a candidate for the Office of SHERIFF, with the confident hope and assurance of receiving from you a cordial, generous, and liberal support. And I would most respectfully ask a nomination from my Whig friends, when assembled in County Convention. If elected, I will endeavor to execute the duties with promptness, lenity, and impartiality, and all my efforts shall be directed towards a faithful discharge of duty. SAMUEL E. HALL.
Cumberland township, Dec. 26. tf

THE undersigned, encouraged by the solicitations of numerous friends, announces himself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF at the next Election, and respectively asks the support of his fellow-citizens. If elected, I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality.
ISAAC NEELY.
Freedom township, Dec. 26. tf

BY the encouragement of numerous friends I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the Office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention, and I respectfully ask the support of my fellow-citizens. J. F. KŒHLER.
Abbottstown, Jan. 2. te

Prothonotary.

To the Voters of Adams County:

GRATEFUL for the favors and evidences of confidence heretofore extended to me by my fellow-citizens, and encouraged by numerous solicitations and friendly assurances, I am induced to announce myself as a candidate for the Office of PROTHONOTARY, subject to the decision of the next Whig County Convention—pledging myself, if nominated and elected, to devote my best efforts to a faithful and impartial discharge of the duties of the office. JOHN PICKING.
East Berlin, Dec. 12. tc

THE undersigned will be a candidate for the office of PROTHONOTARY at the next Election, subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.
WM. S. HAMILTON.
Butler township, Nov. 14. tf

THE undersigned will be a candidate for the Office of PROTHONOTARY, at the next Election, subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.
CHARLES W. LEGO.
Franklin township, Jan. 2. tc

Register and Recorder.

THE undersigned will be a candidate for the Office of REGISTER & RECORDER, subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention, and respectfully solicits the support of his fellow-citizens.
ALEXANDER COBEAN.
Gettysburg, Dec. 5. tc

To my Friends & Fellow Voters of Adams County.

THE generous and cordial support I received on former occasions, has encouraged me to present myself again to your consideration, and that of the Whig County Convention, as a candidate for the Office of REGISTER & RECORDER of Adams county at the next Election, and I therefore respectfully solicit your votes and influence. Should I succeed in the nomination and be elected, no effort or exertions on my part shall be spared, by a faithful and impartial performance of the duties thereof, to evince my sense of your kindness and confidence.
JOHN L. GUBERNATOR.
Conowago township, Nov. 14. tf

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a number of lots of YOUNG CHESNUT AND LOCUST TIMBER land, from five to ten acres each. J. D. PAXTON.
Oct. 10. tf

ALBUMS! ALBUMS! A splendid assortment of Albums, at various prices, just received direct from New York at
June 6. KELLER KURTZ'S.

THE SHAD[illegible] [illegible] Parsons[illegible] Just published an[illegible] at KELLER KURTZ'S Bookstore.

WINDOW BLINDS!—A [illegible] assortment [illegible] Blinds, just arrived [illegible]
June 6. KELLER KURTZ

Clerk of the Courts.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—At the request of many friends I again offer myself as a candidate for the next CLERK OF THE COURTS of Adams county, subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention, and respectfully solicit your favorable consideration and support, pledging myself, if nominated and elected, to discharge the duties of the office with punctuality and fidelity.
J. J. BALDWIN.
Straban township, Nov. 14. tf

THE undersigned will be a candidate for the Office of *Clerk of the Courts*, subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention, and respectfully solicits the support of his fellow-citizens. JOHN M'CLEARY.
Fairfield, Nov. 28. to

I will be a candidate for the Office of *Clerk of the Courts*, at the next Election, subject to the decision of the Whig County Convention.
JOHN GARVIN.
Gettysburg, Nov. 21. tf

DAVID WILLS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken Mr. STEVENSON'S Office, North West Corner of Centre Square.
Reference.—Hon. T. STEVENS, Lancaster.
Jan. 2. tf

JAMES G. REED,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE late of Hon. D. M. SMYSER, on Baltimore street, third door from the Diamond.
April 12. tf

WM. B. M'CLELLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE on the south side of the Public Square, two doors west of the "Sentinel" Office.
Dec. 22. tf

H. L. FISHER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, YORK, PA.,

WILL continue to practice in the several Courts of Adams county, as heretofore.
June 27. tf

D. M'CONAUGHY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

(Office removed to one door west of Buehler's Drug & Book-Store, Chambersburg street.)

ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR
For Pensions and Patents,

Bounty Land Warrants, Back-Pay Suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D.C.; also American claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given.

Lands for sale in Iowa, Illinois, and other Western States; and Agents engaged locating Warrants there.

☞Apply to him personally or by letter.
Gettysburg, Nov. 7. tf

R. HERVEY. J. P. CLARKSON.
HERVEY & CLARKSON,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
Office No. 44 Clark street, CHICAGO, Ill.

COMMISSIONERS for the States of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Michigan, Wisconsin and Florida. Agents for the purchase and sale of Real Estate, and Conveyancers. Titles examined, and Abstracts prepared with care and promptness. Collections made.
Aug. 15. 1y

JOHN F. CLARK,
Agent for Procuring Patents,
Corner of E & 8th streets, near the Patent Office, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Specifications and Drawings prepared. Particular attention paid Rejected Applications.
Nov. 29. tf

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!
☞*LADIES, THIS WAY!*
MISS McCLELLAN

HAS just opened, at the Corner Room in the Franklin House, (McClellan's) Centre Square, Gettysburg, a neat and well-selected assortment of FANCY GOODS, of every variety—comprising Bonnet Silks, Satins, and Velvets, Ribbons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, French worked Collars, Cambric, Jaconet and Swiss Edgings, Insertings and Muslins, &c. &c., and generally every description of Fancy Goods—to which the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of town and country is invited.
Nov. 21. tf

BEAUTIFULLY
ILLUSTRATED WORKS,
In Splendid Bindings,
New and Attractive Juveniles,
FANCY GOODS,
in great variety—for sale by
Dec. 19. KELLER KURTZ.

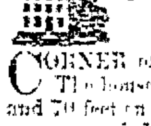
NOTICE.

THOSE persons who know themselves indebted to me of long standing, either by Note or Book account, will please call and pay the same, on or before the *first day of March next.* All those who neglect this notice, will find their notes or accounts in the hands of an officer for collection, as longer indulgence will not be given. GEO. ARNOLD.
Dec. 26. 4t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to us by Note or Book account, will please call and settle by the FIRST OF JANUARY, as it is absolutely necessary that settlements should be made at least once a year. Those wishing to save costs will attend to this.
FAHNESTOCK & SONS.
Dec. 19.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT,



THE EAGLE HOTEL,
In Gettysburg.

CORNER of West York street and West st. The house is 64 feet on West York street, and 70 feet on West street, containing twenty two rooms, is built of brick, in the most substantial manner. There is a Wash-house 12 feet square, built of brick, with oven & smoke-house attached; a large frame Stable on the back end of the lot. The lot is 64 feet front, by 200 feet deep. There is a Lot on West street, covered with Stables belonging to said property.

If this property is not sold, it will be to rent on the first of April, 1854. Persons wishing to see the property, will please to call on Mr. JOHN L. TATE, who now occupies the same.
MARY ANN GRESWOLD.
Oct. 17. tf

NOTICE.

THE [illegible] of the BANK OF GETTYSBURG [illegible] make application [illegible] for a renewal of their [illegible] "Bank of Gettysburg" [illegible] privileges, and same capital, rights [illegible] they now enjoy.
By order [illegible] Board,
GEORGE SWOPE, Pres't.
June 29. 6m

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Standing Committees of the Senate.

Finance—Buckalew, Darsie, E. W. Hamlin, Crabb and McFarland.

Judiciary—Hiester, Kunkle, Quiggle, Price and Piatt.

Accounts—Evans, Sager, Barnes, Wherry and Frick.

Estates and Escheats—B. D. Hamlin, Hendricks, Creswell, Price and Foulkrod.

Pensions—Barnes, Fry, Hamlin, Hoge and Ferguson.

Corporations—Goodwin, Darlington, Haldeman, McClintock and Mellinger.

Library—Jamison, Creswell & Kinzer.

Public Buildings—Piatt, Skinner and McFarland.

Banks—Haldeman, Crabb, Buckalew, Hendricks and Fry.

Canals—E. W. Hamlin, Hamilton, Heister and Foulkrod.

Railroads—Quiggle, Slifer, Goodwin, Kunkle, and McClintock.

Election Districts—Sager, Skinner, Jamison, Hamilton and Wherry.

Retrenchments—Cresswell, Mellinger, E. W. Hamlin, Kinzer and Sager.

Education—McClintock, Evans, Jamison, Darlington and Hester.

Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures—Skinner, Wherry, Frick, Haldeman and Ferguson.

Militia—Fry, Crabb, McFarland, Barnes, Ferguson, Hoge and Frick.

Compare Bills—Foulkrod, Ferguson, Wherry, Mellinger and Fry.

Vice and Immorality—Slifer, Goodwin, Mellinger, Hoge and Price.

Private Claims and Damages—Kinzer, Creswell, Darsie, Foulkrod and B. D. Hamlin.

New Counties and County Seats—Piatt, Kunkle, Buckalew, Slifer and Quiggle.

Standing Committees of the House.

Ways and Means.—Roberts, Patterson, Hart, Hipple, Wheeler, Ball, Rowe, Eldred.

Judiciary.—Lowrey, (Tioga,) Knight, Monaghan, Crane, Parmlee, Davis, Chamberlin, Hamilton and Poulson.

Pensions and Gratuities—Wright, Johnson, Caldwell, Stewart, Miller, Sidle and Adams.

Claims.—Fay, Beck, Gibboney, Hills, Gilmore, Crane and Wheeler.

Agriculture.—Carlisle, Gallentine, Gray, Wilson, Sallada, Simonton and Cummins.

Education.—Monaghan, Daugherty, Putney, DeFrance, Stewart, McKee and Foster.

Domestic Manufactures.—Baldwin, Calvin, Hamilton, Abraham, Rawlins, Sallada and Groom.

Accounts.—McKee, Barton, Eldred, Parkes, Sidle, Caldwell and Horn.

Vice and Immorality.—Cook, Gibboney, Beyer, Smith, (Crawford,) Muse, Putney and Gwin.

Militia System.—Beyer, Hills, Jackman, Herr, Boyd, Hunsecker and Hunter.

Election Districts.—Manderfield, Bush, Atherton, Gray, Cummins, Edinger and Gilmore.

Banks.—Foster, Ziegler, Fay, Scott, Daugherty, Passmore, Cook, Fletcher and Ellis.

Estates and Escheats.—Knight, Struthers, Bigham, Johnson, Hiestand, Shenk, Stockdale and Ziegler.

Roads and Bridges—Laury, (Lehigh,) Gwin, Groom, Beck, McCombs, Smith, (Berks.)

Corporations.—Struthers, Barton, Strong, Hummel, Moore, Magee, Montgomery, Carlisle and Lowrey, (Tioga.)

Local Appropriations—Kilgore, Linn, Parkes, Maguire, Parmlee, Shenk and Simonton.

Lands.—Moore, Palmer, Collins, Eckert, Rawlins, Adams and Meily.

Directors.—Stockdale, De France, Chamberlin, Smith (Berks,) Evans, Jackman and Hurtt.

New Counties and County Seats.—Dinning, McConnel, Deegan, Beans, Foster, Byerly and Hunter.

To Compare Bills—Hillier, Edinger, Bush, McConnell and Ellis.

Library—Patterson, Roberts and Herr.

Canals and Inland Navigation—Scott, Hart, Collins, Kilgore, Deegan, Strong, Wicklein, Byerly and Atherton.

Railroads—Rowe, Davis, Dunning, Wright, Montgomery and Bigham.

Printing—Moser, Eckert and Miller.

Public Buildings.—Wicklein, Linn and Gallentine.

A Singular Hoax.—An old soldier, named Alexander, was last week arrested in Montreal, on suspicion of having murdered his wife and burnt her body in the stove. It was clearly proved before the inquest that he had beaten her severely on the day of her sudden disappearance, and a quantity of bones found in the stove were subjected to the professional and critical examination of *three medical gentlemen*, who unhesitatingly pronounced them to be human bones, thus sagaciously and scientifically making out a very perfect skeleton of a woman of about the age of the missing wife. This done, the inquest rendered a verdict in accordance with these circumstances. To their utter consternation, however, the murdered woman now appeared in the flesh, and was duly recognized by her relatives. A re-examination of the remains followed, and the skeleton, instead of being that of a woman, was found to be only that of a pig!

Melancholy Death.—The body of David Jones, of Andover, was found in a clump of wood near the line between Lawrence and that town. The deceased, on the Wednesday previous to the great snow storm, went to Lawrence to procure some provisions. On his way back it was supposed he became bewildered in the storm, wandered from the road, and died from exhaustion. His dog accompanied him, and several days after his death attracted the attention of some men who were breaking out the road, and who, following the dog into the woods, found the body of Mr Jones. The dog had been six days it is supposed without food, waiting for his master to rise. The snow was pawed away from the body, and the faithful creature had apparently laid upon it.—*Boston Traveller.*

A FEMALE SENTENCED TO JAIL.—Mrs. Margaret Douglass, convicted at Norfolk of violating a statute of Virginia, by keeping a school for colored children, has been sentenced to one month's imprisonment in [illegible] Judge B[illegible] in passing sentence, stated [illegible] perceive a single [illegible] in her case, but, as [illegible] he would not [illegible] law. She was accordingly committed to the charge of the jailer, who took her to prison.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, January 16, 1854.

We are indebted to Hon. WM. H. KURTZ, at Washington, for a copy of the Patent Office Report, and to our Representatives at Harrisburg for various documents.

The Postmaster General has established a post-office at Round Hill, in this county, and appointed Adam S. Myers postmaster. This office is about equi-distant between Hampton and York Sulphur Springs, and on the direct route from Baltimore to Carlisle.

DAVID WILLS, Esq. has been appointed Counsel to the Commissioners, in the room of Wm. M. Stevenson, Esq., resigned.

Gettysburg Rail Road.

The election for President and Directors of the Gettysburg Rail Road, to serve one year, took place at the Court-house on Monday last, and resulted in the choice of the following persons:

President—Robert McCurdy.

Directors—Abraham Krise, John Musselman, Wm. Douglass, Frederick Diehl, George Trone, Josiah Benner, James G. Reed, D. McConaughy, G. W. McClellan, H. J. Stable, George Swope, Samuel Fahnestock.

Accident.—On Wednesday afternoon last, the horses attached to the Hanover stage, became frightened near Mr. Tate's hotel, and ran off. They had gone but a short distance before the stage was upset, and the horses becoming detached, ran against a shade tree in the neighborhood, and one of them was so injured that he died in a few minutes. The driver was slightly injured. The stage was very much broken.

WM. WHITE, of this borough, has been appointed an Assistant Doorkeeper in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg.

At a meeting of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams and Franklin counties, held at York on the 4th inst., DAVID F. WILLIAMS, Esq., one of the Editors of the "Democratic Press," at York, was elected Revenue Commissioner for this Judicial District. The board meets shortly at Harrisburg.

The project of building a Cotton Factory at Hanover has been started there. What success it will meet with is not yet known. The cost of the building and machinery is estimated at $22,494.

The Specie Going!

The steamer Africa sailed from New York for Liverpool on Wednesday last, with one hundred passengers, and nearly a *million of dollars in specie!*

The Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN has been elected by the Legislature of Kentucky, a U. S. Senator from that State, for six years from the 4th of March, 1855.—No choice could have been more gratifying to the Whigs of the whole county.

Brevet General Bankhead, Col. of the Second Artillery, has been appointed by Gen. Scott to succeed Gen. Wool in the command of the Eastern Division of the Army. His head-quarters will be at Balmore. Gen. Wool goes to the Pacific coast.

Hon. Thomas Watkins Ligon was inaugurated as Governor of Maryland on Wednesday last, the term of Gov. Lowe expiring on that day.

The Legislature of Massachusetts, on Tuesday last, elected Mr. Washburn (Whig) Governor of that State, and Mr. Plunkett Lieut. Governor. The coalition of Free Soilism and Democracy is "used up" in that State.

A convention of the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812, was held at Philadelphia on Monday last. There was quite a large attendance from all parts of the country, estimated at from ten to twelve hundred, and the meeting was quite an enthusiastic one. Judge Sutherland presided; and among the Vice Presidents were Gen. T. C. Miller, of Cumberland county, and Willis Foulk, of Carlisle. A great many very interesting addresses were made.—Among the resolutions adopted was one, asking Congress to extend the pension system of the Revolutionary war, to the war of 1812 and the Indian wars, and one to increase the number of acres for one month's service to 160. Committees were appointed to further the objects.

Solomon Mason, Esq., Prothonotary of Fulton county, died at McConnellsburg, on the 3d inst., of Scrofula. He had been elected to the office last fall, in the face of an opposition majority, and was universally esteemed by all his acquaintances.

Mr. Lewis Shade, of St. Thomas, Franklin county, was cutting timber in the woods near that place on Friday week, when a limb of a falling tree struck him on the head, killing him instantly. He was highly respected. He was 27 years of age, and leaves a wife and several children.

A block of [illegible] was burnt in [illegible] in Louisville was burnt—loss $50,000.

From the report of the Auditor General on the Finances of Pennsylvania, we extract the following, showing the Receipts from, and payments to, this County, in the past year:—

RECEIPTS.

Gettysburg Bank—tax on dividends,	$641 13
" " Corp. stocks,	322 07
York & Gett. Turnp. "	46 41
Gett. & Petersb. " "	27 12
Tax on Real and Personal Estate,	13,448 09
Tavern licenses,	500 00
Retailers' Licenses,	1,643 51
Tax on Writs, Wills, Deeds, &c.	206 24
Collateral Inheritance,	844 91
Incorporating Railroad Company,	100 00

PAYMENTS.

Common Schools,	2,120 30
Abatement of State Tax,	672 00
J. Aughinbaugh, Merc. Appraiser,	8 22

Another Member of Congress Dead.

Hon. HENRY A. MUHLENBERG, a Representative in Congress from Berks county, in this State, died at Washington on Monday night last, after an illness of four or five weeks, aged about 30 years. His remains were removed for interment to the family vault at Reading, in charge of a committee of the House of Representatives—(Messrs. Drum and Russell, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Lilly, of New Jersey; and Mr. Johnson, of Ohio.) His death was announced in both Houses on Tuesday, and the usual resolutions adopted. Mr. Muhlenberg was a man of talent, and highly respected. He leaves a wife and one child.

Congress.

On Wednesday, in the Senate, Gen. Cass made a long speech in exposition of his views in relation to the Central America Treaty of 1850 between the United States and Great Britain, and in opposition to the construction of it which is contended for by the Ministers of Great Britain. On Thursday, Mr. Clayton, Senator from Delaware, and who, as Secretary of State at the time, was the negotiator of the treaty on the part of the U. States, made an able speech vindicating the Treaty, and the act of the Government in having sanctioned it. He did not conclude, but will finish it to-day, the Senate having adjourned over from Thursday until Monday.

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, a resolution was passed, by a vote of 174 to 9, presenting the thanks of Congress to Capt. Ingraham, of the U. S. sloop-of-war St. Louis, for his judicious and gallant conduct on the 2d of July last, in extending the protection of the American Government to Martin Koszta, by rescuing him from forcible and illegal seizure and imprisonment on board the Austrian brig Huszar; and directing a Medal to be presented to him, with suitable devices, as a testimonial of the high sense entertained by Congress of his conduct on that occasion.

The *Franklin Repository and Whig* has been considerably enlarged and improved, and is now published in quarto form, as being more suitable for binding. This long-established paper suffered nothing by its passing into the hands of Col. MCCLURE, who spares no pains or expense in improving it. This is the second enlargement since he purchased the establishment. Accompanying the first number of the New Year, was a *fac-simile*, or as nearly so as could be made, of the paper as it was in 1793—sixty years ago—whilst under the charge of the father of the writer of this paragraph. The contrast is indeed great—and shows the wonderful progress in this as well as in every thing else in this wonderful country of our's.

That excellent paper, the *Germantown Telegraph*, has also been considerably enlarged and improved. Col. Freas, has, by his industry and talent, built up an establishment there, which, we think, is now amply repaying him for his labors.

Dr. Samuel McClellan, an eminent physician of Philadelphia, died in that city on Wednesday week, in the 54th year of his age.

Kossuth Gone to Constantinople.—The New York Times learns from private sources entitled to credit, that Kossuth left London for Constantinople on the 23d of December. Of course he would not have taken this step without an intimation from the Sultan that his presence there would be welcome.

Balloon Ascension.—Mademoiselle D. Lovett, aged 11 years, made a successful balloon ascension at New Orleans on the 2d inst. It is said she ascended without a car, suspended by a single cord attached to the balloon.

There is a family residing in Bucks county, consisting of two brothers, four sisters, and one wife, whose ages in the aggregate amount to 546 years—an average of 78 years to each person. They are all active, vigorous, and healthy, and reside on or near the places where they were born.—It is rather a remarkable case.

Daring Robbery.—On New Year's day, while the Rev. J. Martin was preaching in the Lutheran church, at Johnstown, Pa., his dwelling was robbed of $1,000 in gold and silver, belonging to his sister-in-law, and a quantity of silver ware, all of which were subsequently found concealed near the town, and three boys, named W. Lendon, S. W. Townsend and L. Townsend, said to be from Columbia, Pa., arrested on the [illegible] found on their persons.

[illegible] county, (N. Y.) for whipping his wife.

Latest from Europe.

The steamer Baltic arrived at New York on Thursday, bringing Liverpool dates to the 28th ult.

There is not much news of interest from the seat of war. A Russian steamer had set two Turkish villages on fire by throwing red-hot balls.

War had been officially declared by Persia against Turkey.

A violent tempest had occurred in the Black Sea, and 80 merchant vessels had been lost.

Breadstuffs were in demand at advancing rates.

Moul's City Hotel at Westminster has been taken by Mr. Wiel, of Emmitsburg; and Mr. Moul is about purchasing the York Springs Hotel, in this County, we understand.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

A bill has been introduced in the House, providing for the sale of the Public Works; and also a joint resolution providing for submitting such sale to the voters of the State on the third Friday in March next.

A bill to submit to the people the propriety of a Probibitory Law is before the House. A caucus of the members favorable to Probibition, was held on Wednesday. Fifteen were in favor of submitting the matter to a vote by the people, and 17 were in favor of unconditional legislation. The friends of Prohibition were not all present.

Prohibition in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Slifer introduced into the Senate of Pennsylvania, on Tuesday, a bill restricting the sale of liquors of all kinds to no quantity less than thirty-one gallons, and submitting the bill to the people at the next October election. Should a majority declare against the enforcement, then its repeal is to be *recommended* to the next Legislature; but, in case it is approved, then to remain a positive enactment.

Mayor of Pittsburg.—F. E. Volz, whig, was, on Tuesday, elected mayor of Pittsburg by a majority of 1,035 over J. C. Pettigrew, dem. The celebrated Joe Barker received 310 votes. The city council is largely whig.

Marine Disasters.

The land is filled with mourning. The disasters at sea with which the papers have been crowded, and under which the telegraphic wires have staggered, for the past fortnight, are fraught with more miseries than at first appear. In the centres of commerce, after the first shudder of sympathy is over, the value of the lost property is the remembering thing. But out along the sea-coast, and farther back into the country than would be supposed, are families, sorrowing perpetually over the news that nestles in among our mail and marine items. These shrill winds that whistle around our corners, and rattling our shutters heighten the enjoyments of home, sound out mournful monodies in the ears of many. Lost ships, men clinging to floating spars, dashed over by cruel waves, and uttering shrieks of despair—all are presented to the ears of the desolate, who from one brief text—a "marine disaster"—are left to deduce endless chapters of domestic and heartbreaking misery. The past month and this are likely to be remembered as epochs of fresh sorrow around thousands of firesides for many years to come.

The eclipse of the sun on the 30th of November last excited considerable attention at Callao, (in Peru.) At half-past three o'clock in the afternoon the eclipse was nearly total, a very small spot being visible. All the streets of Callao wore the aspect of death-like gloominess; a shade of gloom marked every countenance, which wore away as the eclipse passed off. At the Chincha Islands the eclipse was total.

An Immense Aggregate.—The total estimated value of all the property that came to the Hudson river by the New York canals during 1853, reaches the immense aggregate of over *twenty-one millions of dollars!*

December second is a right Imperial day. That day, twenty-eight years ago, the Emperor Nicholas came to the throne; that day, fifty-seven years ago, the Emperor Francis Joseph came to the throne; that day one year ago, the Emperor Louis Napoleon came to the throne; that day, forty-eight years ago, the Emperor of France fought the battle of Austerlitz against the Emperors of Russia and Austria.

A Life-Time in Prison.—There is at present in the Maryland Penitentiary a man who has been convicted for the eighth time. He was first imprisoned at the age of 13, and 25 years of his life have been spent within the walls of the Penitentiary. He is now 45 years of age.

MAINE LAW IN IOWA.—The Supreme Court of Iowa, at its recent session, decided the liquor law of that State to be constitutional. The defendants in the case were indicted for selling liquor by the glass.—They pleaded that the law was unconstitutional. The court overruled all objections, and sustained the indictments, and the decision of the court against defendants.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW IN MICHIGAN.—The case of the people vs. Patrick Collins, involving the question of validity of [illegible] existing in Michigan, has been argued before the circuit judge of Wayne county, of that State. His decision is favorable to the law.

Steamer San Francisco.

The splendid steamer San Francisco sailed from New York for California a few days before Christmas, with about 7 or 800 persons on board, among whom was the 3d regiment of Artillery. On the 26th, she was seen by two vessels, in a disabled condition, her masts gone, and the sea sweeping over her decks. The vessels were unable, on account of the storm, to give her any assistance that night, and in the morning she had disappeared. This intelligence has created great and general excitement, and numerous vessels have been dispatched on the search of her. Eleven were already out at our last accounts—some of whom will no doubt find her, unless she has been lost. The interest felt in her fate is thrilling, not only on the part of those who have friends on board, but in the country generally. The vessel is said to have been a very staunch one, and hopes are entertained she may have been able to keep afloat long enough to allow her passengers to be taken off.

The Bedford Springs improvement project, it is said, has again fallen through, and the contract has been cancelled. There is some difficulty about the title.

Purchase of Mount Vernon.—The New York Assembly has unanimously passed a resolution requesting the senators and representatives in Congress from that State to vote for the purchase of Mount Vernon.

The Albion College building, Albion, Michigan, took fire on the morning of January 4, while the students were at breakfast, and was totally destroyed. The contents were mostly saved. Loss estimated at $15,000.

Not less than £2,972,000 was remitted from Irish emigrants in America to their friends and relatives at home in 1848, '49, '50, and '51. It is estimated that if the remittances have continued at the same rate, upwards of four millions must have been remitted in the last six years.

To show the vanity and extravagance of private families of Paris, the Boston Transcript cites an instance in which a baptismal dress of an infant has been prepared, of exquisite embroidery and lace, at an expense of *eighteen thousand dollars.*

The Opelousas (La.) Courier gives a pathetic account of a negro woman recently "killed by thunder," at Petit Bois, and states that the unfortunate woman was "torn to pieces and *squashed* to atoms."

Destructive Fire in Reading.—Last night week, at 9½ o'clock, a fire broke out in the Machine shop of the Reading Railroad Company, which was entirely destroyed, as was also the Boiler Shop. The Depot and other buildings were fortunately saved. Twelve locomotives, which were in the machine shop, were greatly injured.—We are glad to learn, however, that the damage suffered, will not materially interfere with the operations of the company.

Pestilence at Sea.—The ship Westphalia, arrived at New York last Thursday, in seventy days from Bremen, reports fourteen deaths on the passage—eight adults and six children. She brought two hundred and four emigrants.

Young Lady Drowned.—At Syracuse, a young lady aged 17 years, named Sarah Ann Allen, was accidentally drowned on the 3d, by falling into a cistern on the premises occupied by her father, while attempting to draw a bucket of water.

The Glasgow papers announce the death of the Rev. Dr. Wardlaw, an eminent Scotch divine, well known by his numerous writings in this country.

Murder in Virginia.—George Higginbotham, of Raleigh county, Va., has been arrested on the charge of murdering his wife, to whom he was married but a few weeks ago. She was possessed of some $3,000 or $4,000, and it is alleged, that in order to secure it for himself, he administered a dose of poison to her on Christmas day.

The grand jury for Sacremento county, Cal., lately returned thirteen bills of indictment, nine of which were for crimes that may be punishable with death.

Bibles for China.—At the last monthly meeting of the managers of the American Bible Society, a communication was received from the British and Foreign Bible Society stating that it was determined to publish 1,000,000 New Testaments for China. The same subject is under consideration by the American Bible Society.

A train of forty-two cars came down from Columbus over the Columbus and Xenia and Little Miami Railways on the 5th instant, having on them *three thousand seven hundred and sixty-four hogs*, weighing in all about one million two hundred thousand pounds.

Passing Away.—Of the Senators in Congress who were members at the December session of 1845, only the following named gentlemen have seats at present:—Mr. Atchison, of Missouri; Mr. Bright, of Indiana; Mr. Cass, of Michigan; Mr. Clayton, of Delaware; Mr. Pearce, of Maryland; Mr. Phelps, of Vermont. And but *five* of the present body were in service as Senators at any time previous to the above date.

A census of Chicago for the year 1853, which is published in the Tribune of that city, states the total population of the city to be 60,652, in which is included a marine population of 1,531.

COMMUNICATED.

CONOWAGO, ADAMS CO., Jan. 5th, '54.

Mr. Editor:—In the last "Star" I read a communication from a gentleman of Freedom township, giving his views respecting the proper application of the *variation* of the magnetic needle from the *true* meridian. There can be no doubt that he is correct in his practice of *adding* the variation indicated by his Compass (say 3° West of North) to the N. Westerly and S. Easterly bearings, and *subtracting* it from those that are N. Easterly and S. Westerly. Permit me to add my mite in an endeavor to elucidate this.

I have now before me Gibson's and Gummere's Surveying, two standard works. Gibson, pages 299 and 300 (English Edition) gives a method of drawing a true meridian line to a map. In quoting him I shall *italicise* the most emphatic points, and whatever I add of my own I shall enclose in brackets. He says, page 299, "on any magnetic Meridian or Parallel, upon which your map is protracted, set off an angle from the North *towards the East* equal to the degrees or quantity of variation, *if it be Westerly*" &c., (*vice versa* if it be Easterly—and thus plainly indicating that the variation if *Westerly* must be *added* to the N. W. bearing as the variation must be laid off *towards the East.*) "For (says he, further, page 300) if the variation be *Westerly* the *magnetical meridian* will be the quantity of variation of the *West side* of the *true meridian*, but if *Easterly*, on the *East* side, therefore *the true meridian* must be a *like* quantity on the *East* side of the *magnetical* one when the variation is *Westerly*, and on the *West* side when it is *Easterly.*" So far Gibson.

I shall now quote from Gummere (Philadelphia Edition—1828—Kimber & Sharpless).—There can be no doubt of the mathematical accuracy of this work and of its author as a mathematician. This work is recommended by Enoch Lewis, R. Patterson, Pres. of American Philos. Society, R. M. Patterson, Prof. of Math. University of Penn., Robert Adrian, Prof. Math. Columbia College, N. York, John Griscom, do. do., Samuel Knox, Pres. Baltimore College, Elijah Slack, Prof. Math. Princeton College, &c. &c. His work is therefore indisputable and accurate authority. He says (page 209) "To obtain the *true* bearings of a survey, from the *magnetic* ones, the variation being given. If the variation be *East*, add it to the North easterly and South westerly bearings, and subtract it from those that are North westerly or South easterly: but if the variation be *West, add it to the North westerly or South easterly bearings and subtract it from those that are North easterly or South westerly:* this being done the *true bearings are obtained.*"

This matter appears very plain to me. For suppose a Surveyor testing his Compass by the *true* meridian at Gettysburg: suppose his staff in the socket of the block at the Court house and the *sights* of his compass accurately placed and directed towards the N. and S. Poles of the *true* meridian. Now if his needle *did not* vary, it would evidently be coincident with the N. and S. line traced on his compass, and would point due North and South. But this is not the case: his needle points (say) 3° West of North. Now let him turn the *northern* sight of his compass to his left hand until his N. and S. line traced on his compass exactly coincides with the N. point of his needle. That will then be the *magnetic* meridian, 3° *west* of the *true* meridian. Let him now turn his *northern* sight still further to his left hand *west* until his needle points to (say) 5°. Will not his sights then evidently point in a direction 8° *west* of the *true* meridian? for, the 3° var. added to the 5° will evidently make 8° degrees, which would be the *true* bearing, although his compass would show only 5° from the N. point of his needle, or the *magnetic* meridian. Therefore his needle in all his surveys, in all the different bearings, is constantly pointing in a direction 3° *west* of North, and this quantity is therefore constantly *lost* to the N. W. bearings (and of course to the S. E.) and *gained* to the S. W. and N. E. bearings, and must therefore be *added* to the N. W. and S. E. bearings and *subtracted* from the S. W. and N. E. bearings to obtain the *true* bearings.

G.

The Fillibusters Whipped.—The last news from California, apprises of the agreeable intelligence, that the California freebooters, who undertook to overrun and conquer the Mexican States of Lower California and Sonora, headed by a chief named WALKER, had been met by the Mexican forces sent against them and defeated, 12 to 14 being killed, and the remainder took refuge in a stone house at Ensenha, where they were besieged by several hundred Mexicans, who cut their retreat off from their boats, and prevented them from reaching the schooner Caroline, in which they came, and which lay at anchor near by. However, on the receipt of this news at San Francisco, the barque Oneta was immediately chartered, and sailed with 250 fillibusters, and a large supply of ammunition, to the relief of their compatriots in trouble. This was done too, without any attempt on the part of the U. S. authorities to prevent it.

Immigrants Defrauded.—A few days ago 44 Swedish emigrants, mostly women and children, arrived at Pittsburg, who bought and paid a New York agent for tickets to Chicago. The tickets were entirely useless after they reached Pittsburg, and the unfortunate holders were left penniless and without a shelter, beyond a room, which was tendered them, temporarily, at the railroad depot.

Execution at Staunton, Va.—On Friday last, Andrew H. Trayer, one of the men convicted at Staunton, Va., of the murder of Wm. Coleman, was executed in the presence of about 10,000 persons, including nearly 1,000 females. Trayer addressed the multitude for fifteen minutes, asseverating his innocence, (as well as the innocence of Wilson, convicted of the same offence, but respited for thirty days,) and declaring that no less than sixteen witnesses—mentioning the names of several—had perjured themselves on the trial.

FINANCES OF PENNSYLVANIA.

By the report of Hon. EPHRAIM BANKS, Auditor General of the Commonwealth, we are furnished with the following summary of the Receipts and Payments at the State Treasury, for the last fiscal year—that is to say, from December 1, 1852, to November 30, 1853.

RECEIPTS.

Lands,	$37,904 09
Auction commissions,	18,123 75
Auction duties,	56,747 05
Tax on bank dividends,	220,001 33
Tax on corporation stocks,	171,589 92
Tax on real and personal estate,	1,381,550 59
Tavern licences,	95,992 31
Retailers' licences,	177,039 19
Sample licences,	8,712 50
Pedlers' licenses,	1,973 65
Brokers' licenses,	3,020 43
Theatre, circus & menagerie licences,	3,561 50
Distillery and brewer licenses,	2,496 10
Billiard, bowling & tenpin licenses,	2,108 02
Eating house, beer house and restaurant licenses,	7,540 15
Patent medicine licenses,	2,255 37
Pamphlet laws,	320 21
Militia tax,	12,718 32
Millers' tax,	3,727 80
Foreign insurance agencies,	753 59
Tax on writs, wills, deeds, &c.,	51,296 16
Tax on certain offices,	24,694 77
Collateral inheritance tax,	155,401 55
Canal and railroad tolls,	1,893,246 50
Canal fines, &c.,	15 00
Tax on enrollment of laws,	6,715 00
Premiums on charters,	413,271 25
Loans: for the red'n of Stocks,	4,205,333 33
Premiums on loans,	104,004 00
Tax on loans,	124,068 19
Interest on loans,	15,027 78
Sales of public property,	164,662 54
Tax on tonnage and passengers,	67,227 22
Escheats,	735 00
Dividends from bridge tolls,	374 79
Accrued interest,	34,093 25
Annuity for right of way,	10,000 00
Fees of the public offices,	2,494 73
Refunded cash,	2,250 76
Miscellaneous,	2,719 30
	$9,486,770 08
Balance in Treas'y, Dec. 1, 1852,	1,382,611 00
Depreciated funds, unavailable,	41,032 00
Total Receipts,	$10,910,413 08

PAYMENTS.

Public improvements,	$2,755,936 64
Expenses of Government,	253,160 39
Militia expenses,	2,236 37
Penna. volunteers in Mexican war,	814 00
Pensions and gratuities,	12,857 31
Charitable institutions,	57,113 58
Penna. Colonization Society,	625 00
Penna. Agricultural Society,	2,000 00
Common Schools,	164,852 43
Commissioners of Sinking Fund,	505,057 55
Loans,	4,020,287 26
Interest on Loans,	2,135,853 78
Guarantied interest,	17,500 00
Domestic creditors,	41,185 16
Damages on the public works,	24,914 15
Special commissioners,	7,467 71
Registration of marriages, births and deaths,	1,985 19
State Library,	1,350 00
Public buildings and grounds,	2,898 85
House of Refuge,	21,000 00
Penitentiaries,	31,083 00
Nicholson lands,	7 50
Escheats,	543 61
Colonial Records & State Archives,	17,288 52
Amendments to the Constitution,	270 00
Geological survey,	5,437 50
Abatement of State tax,	39,052 28
Re-issuing Relief notes,	30 00
Turnpike road companies,	4,000 00
Philadelphia riots,	950 25
Mercantile appraisers,	587 65
Counsel fees and commissions,	7,769 15
Miscellaneous,	8,848 90
	$10,144,963 73
Balance in Treas'y Nov. 30, '53,	724,417 35
Depreciated funds, unavailable,	41,032 00
Total Payments,	$10,910,413 08

Who Wears this Cap?—The Washington (Ind.,) Sun tells the following good story of a citizen of Louisville:

A very respectable and worthy gentleman of Louisville, whose name may be seen in half the titles which emanate from "Fall City," was in our village on business, during fishing season, when he proposed to one of our fun-loving sportsmen, that a piscatorial expedition might afford them some amusement. Accordingly they repaired to the best "fishing ground" in the vicinity, and set to work drawing the seine. Our friend's horse, which had been left harnessed, becoming impatient, walked away at a pretty lively trot with the buggy. The Louisville gentleman, who is of an impulsive temperament, dropped everything and broke after the horse at full speed. [Seining don't require "full dress" of the operatives.] "Away went Gilpin, and away went he." The Washingtonian enjoyed the race, and shouted to the Louisvillian, "Run, you scoundrel!" The course in the race lay towards town, and a party of ladies happening to be riding in that direction, stopped the horse about the time our Louisville hero came in sight. Under his excitement, he forgot his scanty dress, and only discovered his prodigious blunder as the last one of the ladies disappeared amidst the undergrowth! It is said that there is a gentleman in Louisville who has ever since confessed to a mortal aversion to every species of fish and fishing.

Crime in London.—The records of the London police courts daily teem with the most horrible accounts of men murdering their wives, and of attempts at crimes of bloodshed and cruelty, at the bare recital of which the soul shudders. In the English rural districts the practice of forming "burial clubs" is very prevalent, and nothing is more common, it is said, than for a man or woman to join, pay a few weeks' subscription, and then murder a child for the sake of the few pounds appropriated towards funeral expenses by the society.

Hon. Edward Curtis, of New York, was taken to the insane asylum on Saturday. His health, the Tribune says, has been failing for some time, and during the past year his intellect has been sensibly affected. The malady began with partial loss of memory, and inability to recognize persons and remember names, and more lately exhibited itself in the hallucination that he was possessed of boundless riches, which he was seeking to bestow with a lavish profusion. The case is deemed by the medical faculty to be a softening of the brain, and but faint hopes exist therefore of his recovery.

A Fortunate Man.—From the report of the Commissioner of Patents in the matter of the pistol patents of Samuel Colt, of Hartford, Connecticut, it appears that he has already realized over one million of clear profits, and the Commissioner estimates the profits yet to accrue before the patent expires, at over one million more.

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